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1 LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
2 SITE-WIDE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
3 US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
4 NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

5 ---oOo---

6
7 APRIL 27, 2004
8 AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS
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13 LOCATION: Doubletree Club
14 720 Las Flores Road
15 Livermore, CA
16

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19 Reported by: DENNIS M. SOUZA, CSR #3893

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1 Livermore, California April 27, 2004

2 AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS

3 MR. BROWN: It is now time to receive your
4 comments. This session will be transcribed by a
5 Court Reporter. I will call on speakers in the order in
6 which they signed up. Please come to that podium and
7 introduce yourself providing an organizational
8 affiliation, where appropriate. If you haven't signed up
9 yet and wish to speak, please give your name to the folks
10 at the sign up desk out front and they will bring that up
11 to me.

12 If you have a written copy of your statement,
13 please provide that to Tom Grim after you have completed
14 your remarks, that assists the court reporter in making
15 sure he has an accurate record of your comments.

16 Also, if you have additional materials that are
17 not part of your testimony but are materials that you
18 would like to be considered in the record, you can give
19 those to Tom as well.

20 To ensure that everyone has an opportunity to
21 make comments on the draft site-wide EIS I would also ask
22 everybody to keep your initial comments to five minutes
23 or less. If you have a written statement, it would be
24 helpful to other people if you can summarize it and then
25 provide the complete comments to Tom. Those will be

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1 included in the record and will count as much as if
2 they have been read.

3 I will give people a warning at the four
4 minute mark if you've run that long, to allow you to
5 gracefully conclude your comments. I will also call
6 the name of the next speaker so that you can be
7 prepared to come forward and save time. Given the
8 number of folks who have signed up and if we all go
9 five minutes we are going to be here a good deal more
10 than the next three hours, so I will urge people to be
11 cogent. If anybody has any real scheduling problems,
12 if they absolutely have to leave for any reason before
13 their assigned moment or if you have some health
14 problems that restrict you in terms of the time you can
15 sit, again see the folks at the front desk and we will
16 try and accommodate you.

17 There have been suggestions that we try and
18 move to a larger room that will be -- that will
19 accommodate everybody with better air-conditioning and
20 such. I think our plans now are to -- we have asked
21 the hotel to try and arrange that. So at the point
22 where we are contacted and we can expeditiously move to
23 the next room, we will take a break and do that. So
24 that is by way of introduction. Tom Grim will be
25 serving as the hearing officer for the National Nuclear

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1 Security Agency. With that we will begin our public
2 comment period. Do you have anything to add?

3 MR. GRIM: A show of hands, anybody who is on
4 the list to speak and has a health issue that needs to
5 go for health reason, needs to go and give their
6 comments first in line.

7 MR BROWN: If there are any Alaska natives who
8 find this heat oppressive, you can -- okay. Well, if
9 in the course of people speaking if you begin to feel
10 faint and all that stuff, tell the people out front and
11 as long as everybody doesn't do it all at once we will
12 try and accommodate you.

13 The other thing, I am working off a sign up
14 sheet. It appears some folks were so anxious to speak
15 that their calligraphy deserted them and so I will do
16 my best to interpret but please bear with me on this.
17 I may often read your address or your affiliation in
18 order to make sure --

19 Also, since -- thanks for having your cell
20 phone on and reminding me that if people would please
21 turn their cell phones off; that is just a polite thing
22 for folks that have very important comments.

23 So we will begin. Our first signed up speaker
24 is Mary with Tri-Valley Cares. If you are here. Hi.
25 Welcome, thanks for coming.

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1 MS. PERNER: Thank you. Good afternoon. My
2 name is Mary Perner and I have been a resident of
3 Livermore for 16 years. Within the past year I have
4 become active with an organization called Tri-Valley
5 Cares, which means Citizens Against A Radioactive
6 Environment.

7 Thank you for providing me and others with the
8 opportunity today to comment on the draft site-wide
9 Environmental Impact Statement. There are many issues
10 in the SWEIS that have concerned me; but, today I would
11 like to focus on the issues of tritium releases into
12 the environment of our community and the fact that with
13 the winds that prevail in our area, they may also
14 spread elsewhere.

1/17.02

15 Tritium is a radioactive form of hydrogen. It
16 is used for thermo nuclear weapons and fusion research.
17 It's a gas and it escapes very easily. Tritium in the
18 environment binds with available water. This provides
19 ready, easy access to all living things and much of it
20 has been found in vegetation in this area over the
21 years.

22 Now, according to the Department of Energy's
23 draft site-wide environmental impact statement for the
24 Lab there is to be in the proposed action a ten-fold
25 increase in day to day work with tritium at the Lab.

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1 Tritium's half life is 12 years, so every release into
2 our environment will add decades of radioactive
3 material to our valley. We may drink the water. We
4 may drink wine that is produced in our valley. We may
5 eat the foods from our gardens or from local farmers
6 markets and it will be ingested into our body for many
7 years to come.

8 I urge the DOE to assess the long-term effects
9 of tritium and the history of tritium -- the history of
10 tritium releases from Livermore Lab and its impact on
11 our City on our region. When the Lab was created here
12 50-plus years ago we were a sparsely populated area.
13 There was an uneasy alliance between the cowboys and
14 the scientists for many years and now there has been a
15 great deal of development in this area. We now live in
16 an urban region containing 7 million people.
17 Livermore's population since I have been here has just
18 greatly, greatly increased. The people who are living
19 in the vicinity of the Lab are now right across the
20 street. They are not in a general neighborhood, they
21 are right there side by side neighbors with the Lab, so
22 the situation has been changing over time. I urge the
23 site-wide Environmental Impact Statement to take that
24 into consideration.

1/17.02
cont.

2/23.01

25 Accidents with tritium are almost unavoidable

1/17.02
cont.
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1 because of its gas state. There has been two large
 2 accidental releases, one in 1960 and another in 1974.
 3 In one of those releases, the wind carried tritium over
 4 the Altamont Pass and it swept into the central valley.
 5 Tests were done on vegetation in the path of these
 6 releases and it was found to be significantly elevated
 7 in radiation. The winds in our area are changeable and
 8 they can sweep over a 50 mile radius, as I mentioned
 9 earlier.

1/17.02
cont.

10 MR. BROWN: One minute remaining.

11 MS. PERNER: Thank you. Also, we are a
 12 seismic area so that would increase the risk of
 13 releases. Okay.

3/14.01,
25.01

14 Livermore is known for its wineries. There
 15 are over two dozen wineries in this area. They
 16 comprise a significant part of our economic base. If
 17 tritium releases increase, as the site-wide
 18 environmental impact proposes, that they will increase
 19 ten-fold, if this increase should occur, it is
 20 definitely going to affect not only our health but our
 21 economic base. I would think that the wine growers in
 22 this area would have some feelings about that also.

1/17.02
cont.

23 MR. BROWN: A ten second summary.

24 MS. PERNER: Okay. I want to thank you for
 25 allowing me to make this statement. I urge you to

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1 again reconsider with regard to your plans for tritium. | 1/17.02
 2 MR. BROWN: Thanks very much. | cont.

3 During the break, a set of car keys was found
 4 here, so if this looks familiar to anybody, I will
 5 gladly return them to you.

6 Our next speaker is Stewart, I think Bunstock
 7 and Stewart will be followed by Barry Lubovoski.

8 MR. BUNSTOCK: I am Stewart Bunstock. I live
 9 up by Sacramento so I am not as concerned, as perhaps
 10 as most of you with the proximity of my home and my
 11 children. Perhaps that tritium release that Mary
 12 talked about was a good thing since we have another
 13 million years before we have to worry about something
 14 like that; but I guess I am not sure how this process
 15 works. My question is more -- speaks to do we need the
 16 nuclear weapons and I don't know that this situation
 17 speaks to that. We have removed ourselves from the
 18 antiproliferation treaty and I think that is a bad
 19 thing for the world, whether you live in Livermore, in
 20 Europe or Arabia. I don't see why we need to have
 21 them. Our President is now talking about small nuclear
 22 weapons. Well, now, wait a minute, I thought we were
 23 concerned about terrorists getting a hold of the larger
 24 ones. My understanding is that things that are larger
 25 are harder to carry around and conceal. So I am

4/02.01

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1 wondering why -- maybe, maybe this is defaulting to
 2 that we have to expand this because we need these
 3 weapons but I would say perhaps we don't need those and
 4 if we don't need the weapons then we don't need the
 5 expansion and I am not sure that this environment, this
 6 talk is dealing with that issue, so I don't know if
 7 these are pertinent questions -- but, I remember during
 8 the Reagan administration they talked about development
 9 of a neutron mortar or neutron weapon which would kill
 10 someone as I recall, everyone within a quarter of a
 11 mile; within three-quarters of a mile diameter over a
 12 period of time, very long agonized deaths and anybody
 13 outside of three miles it is pretty clear. Well, that
 14 is just a little mortar type thing. It just seems to
 15 me that this development of Livermore to develop these
 16 weapons, if we don't need the weapons we don't need to
 17 develop the site and it becomes a moot point. And that
 18 is all I have to say, I just don't think we need them.
 19 I don't think the world needs them.

20 MR. BROWN: Barry, if you can pronounce your
 21 last name correctly for the court reporter.

22 MR. LUBOVOSKI: I will give him my business
 23 card.

24 MR. BROWN: Sasha Sovejec from Green Law
 25 University of Washington will follow thank you.

4/02.01
 cont.

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1 MR. LUBOVOSKI: My name is Barry Lubovoski. I
 2 am secretary treasurer for the Building and
 3 Construction Trades Council of Alameda County AFLCIO.
 4 Our Council represents 28 local unions that work in the
 5 area in Alameda County and of that approximately 40,000
 6 workers that live and work in Alameda county.

7 In 1997 the various trade unions began work
 8 under a project labor agreement on what is known as the
 9 conventional facilities and that is the buildings that
 10 house the NIF project, three buildings in all. At the
 11 peak of that construction approximately 400
 12 construction workers were working and that project went
 13 from 1997 to 2001. In 2001 the beam path and the real
 14 guts of the ignition facility which included the beam
 15 path and all of the other infrastructure that makes up
 16 the works of the fusion machine that's inside began
 17 construction. That also was covered under the project
 18 agreement. That peaked also, once again, at
 19 approximately 400 workers working on that project. In
 20 addition to that the Building Trades Council represents
 21 approximately 100 workers that work year round on
 22 maintenance of that facility and other facilities at
 23 the laboratory.

24 The Building Trades Council in the past has
 25 looked very carefully at this process. It is a very

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1 difficult process. It certainly raises a lot of issues
 2 that are raised in the society, both political issues
 3 and very specific environmental concerns and
 4 mitigation. The council's position is the following:
 5 That the council supports the environmental impact
 6 identification process, to the extent that that process
 7 identifies important issues that must be mitigated and
 8 the mitigation measures to be taken and the Building
 9 Trades Council feels that upon completion of that
 10 process and upon the proper identification of
 11 mitigations and the implementation of those mitigations
 12 that, in fact, at the end of that process, that the
 13 laboratory should continue on. The laboratory has,
 14 among a number of features one, and that is that it
 15 employs a number of people. It is an economic engine
 16 within the Livermore area and brings about both very
 17 vociferous support and very vociferous opposition
 18 because of the underlying political issues that must be
 19 addressed, but; having considered all of that, the
 20 Building Trades Council, the unions see a lot of
 21 workers who have jobs not only as a direct result of
 22 the work directly at the Lab, but for each dollar spent
 23 at the Lab, there are jobs that are created that spin
 24 off of that. So at the end of the process we believe
 25 that it is appropriate for the Lab to stay there with

5/04.01

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1 shipments of waste to Livermore.
 2 MR. BROWN: You have got one minute left.
 3 MS. SOVEJEC: Thank you. We also noted that
 4 in this document the Department of Energy bases a great
 5 deal of its analysis on permits that were actually
 6 maxed out in 2002 and, of course, if this environment
 7 impact statement results in a plan that is implemented
 8 we will have increases in a number of hazardous
 9 materials at the Livermore site which ostensibly will
 10 need new permits or will exceed the permits and we
 11 would like to see the analysis looking at the new
 12 permits that will have to be used. We would also like
 13 to see this analysis cover more than ten years because
 14 as we know radioactive waste lasts a heck of a lot
 15 longer than that so we encourage the Department of
 16 Energy to go back and do what would be a reasonably
 17 foreseeable -- an analysis of reasonable foreseeable
 18 impacts of waste that will last a very long, long time.
 19 Finally, I would like to touch a bit on
 20 transportation of radioactive waste. As the gentleman
 21 pointed out, waste can travel in a corridor that
 22 extends from Hanford, Washington, down to
 23 South Carolina. A lot of discussion surrounding Yucca
 24 Mountain which may or may not end up housing a lot of
 25 our high level waste from around the country indicate

5/04.01
 cont.

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1 relevant here if we engage in a new generation of
2 nuclear weapons production. Josh will be addressing
3 our proliferation analysis, our analysis of the
4 analysis and Jason will be addressing the conclusory
5 and self validating method with the EIS used in its
6 analysis throughout. I will be talking about the
7 management of waste and -- siting of waste and also
8 transportation. As I said we come from very near
9 Hanford. Hanford is the most contaminated site in the
10 western hemisphere. It is home to 54 million gallons
11 of high level nuclear waste which were stored in 177
12 tanks. Those tanks now contain 53 million gallons as a
13 million of them have leaked into the groundwater. We
14 are also home to low level waste and mixed waste and
15 are up at the top of list for siting for low level and
16 mixed waste from around the country. TRU waste which
17 is implicated in this document is also sent to Hanford.
18 And interestingly enough, is subject to a preliminary
19 injunction at this point which we don't know how long
20 will extend which may affect the ability of other sites
21 to send TRU waste to Hanford.

22 In our review of the document we noted that
23 the Department of Energy has acknowledged that no
24 pathway to dispose of plutonium currently exists. We
25 also noted that the document tells us that 1,000 drums

6/22.02

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1 of TRU waste are set for transport. The EIS does not
2 say, as I just told you, that Hanford has -- is subject
3 to a preliminary injunction on importation of TRU
4 waste, that there may be conditions which prevent
5 certain TRU waste from getting to the WIPP right away
6 and this may affect the siting and transportation of a
7 great deal of radioactive waste. What's going on right
8 now is a great deal of shuffling of radioactive waste
9 because of course the Department of Energy hasn't
10 thoroughly analyzed or told us about in their
11 environmental impact statement where the waste will be
12 sited where it will ultimately end up. I noted with
13 great interest that while waste is going to be created
14 at Livermore and ostensibly sent away from Livermore,
15 Livermore will be receiving waste from Lawrence
16 Berkeley National Laboratories. And a couple of years
17 ago I reviewed some Department of Energy documents and
18 found very interesting that Lawrence Berkeley National
19 Laboratory sent to Hanford for six years shipments
20 which they marked and which Hanford stored as low level
21 waste which actually turned out to be mixed radioactive
22 waste. We call these in Washington, Washington State,
23 dangerous waste and I think that gives us an indication
24 of the depth of analysis that's needed but is not in
25 this Environmental impact statement with regards to

6/22.02
cont.

7/36.01

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1 shipments of waste to Livermore.

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10 need new permits or will exceed the permits and we

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15 longer than that so we encourage the Department of

16 Energy to go back and do what would be a reasonably

17 foreseeable -- an analysis of reasonable foreseeable

18 impacts of waste that will last a very long, long time.

19 Finally, I would like to touch a bit on

20 transportation of radioactive waste. As the gentleman

21 pointed out, waste can travel in a corridor that

22 extends from Hanford, Washington, down to

23 South Carolina. A lot of discussion surrounding Yucca

24 Mountain which may or may not end up housing a lot of

25 our high level waste from around the country indicate

7/36.01
cont.

8/22.03

9/31.02

10/20.01

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1 that waste will travel through maybe 44 of the 50

2 states. This is a heck of a lot of highways where

3 people will be and a lot of communities that will be

4 affected and we are very concerned about the inadequacy

5 of the exploration of what happens when we transfer

6 radioactive waste around the country.

7 MR. BROWN: If you can make a concluding

8 statement.

9 MS. SOVEJEC: I would like to conclude by

10 entering a few documents into the record.

11 Unfortunately, we didn't have a projector but I have

12 some documents which you are welcome to look at at the

13 Tri-Valley Cares table and which later will end up in

14 the Department of Energy hands and we also have a

15 document on behalf of 20 students from the Green Law

16 from Washington, thank you.

17 MR. BROWN: Okay, Josh next. Josh will be

18 followed by Jason Morgan.

19 MR. PIPER: Hello. As Sasha introduced me my

20 name is Josh Piper I am also from the University of

21 Washington Law School. In continuing with some of the

22 far reaching effects not considered in this document,

23 the effects that reach Washington, that reach the rest

24 of the world, Green Law organization is concerned with

25 the lack of any discussion of nuclear proliferation

10/20.01
cont.

11/01.01

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1 issues and risks, and a violation of international
2 treaties.
3 When a proposed action conflicts with federal
4 state or local laws NEPA requires an evaluation of the
5 effects of such conflicts. International treaties,
6 laws that have been ratified by the US are federal
7 laws, the courts have consistently held this view. We
8 feel it would benefit the public, the interested
9 parties and policy makers in evaluating and determining
10 the appropriate action alternative to have all the
11 information regarding the effects on applicable
12 treaties. This is especially true given part of the
13 stated purpose in the document of the continued
14 operation of the lab is that it is critical to
15 preventing the spread of nuclear weapons world wide.
16 The EIS does say that treaty compliance will be
17 considered at the ROD or record of decision stage but
18 we feel this subverts many purposes of NEPA including
19 public review of whether these proposed projects
20 fulfill the purpose and stated purpose and need for an
21 action. It would make sense that violation of
22 international treaties would be a valid concern for
23 those who wish to prevent the spread of nuclear
24 weapons, the DOE in this document doesn't fairly
25 address it. Moreover this omission is contradictory to

11/01.01
cont.

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1 DOE's own precedent which have conducted
2 non-proliferation analyses in at least four EIS's in
3 the last eight years so we are wondering why it is
4 absent in this document. Some of the treaties that
5 could potentially be impacted: The treaty of the
6 Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, The Mission Treaty
7 of Control Regime, Start I, Start II, the program of
8 Action on Nuclear Disarmament. These are just to name
9 a few.
10 And this avoidance of nuclear proliferation
11 involves not only the alternatives analysis, but it
12 goes to the very heart of the purpose and need of many
13 of these projects such as the NIF, Atlas, which is now
14 called ITP and the development of some of these smaller
15 Nuclear weapons.
16 The rationale of mutually assured destruction
17 lacks the quote, logic, it once held. In today's world
18 the big enemies of this nation know no borders, no
19 locations, they don't fear death or have any political
20 accountability, so we feel that our maintenance and
21 advancement of Nuclear weapons does nothing to deter
22 these enemies and only endangers our citizens more.
23 I would like to touch on a couple other things
24 real quick. Accident scenarios in this document, to us
25 it seems inadequate to have the effects of a release

11/01.01
cont.

12/25.08

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1 from a major accident bounded by small aircraft --
 2 small aircraft impact from a local small airport.
 3 Given the proximity of the Lab to several large
 4 regional airports, the omission of the effects from a
 5 large commercial jet crashing is disconcerting. This
 6 concern grows exponentially after realizing that the
 7 probability of these accidents, accident scenarios are
 8 never calculated with the Lab as an intended target of
 9 an attack, they are only calculated as random
 10 accidents.

12/25.08
cont.

11 MR. BROWN: One minute remaining.

12 MR. PIPER: Given the recent publicity about
 13 the poor security at the Lab, in today's article, to us
 14 these analyses are undeniably inadequate to assess the
 15 risks associated with any proposed actions.

13/30.02

16 Finally, real quick, the EIS fails to meet its
 17 goals of informed agency decision-making required by
 18 NEPA because its inadequate assessment of a reasonable
 19 range to clearly defined alternatives. The document
 20 claims that it considers a reasonable range from the
 21 minimum sustainable which is the reduced action to the
 22 maximum reasonable level which is the proposed action
 23 but instead of considering any real alternatives it
 24 just considers these extremes and the mandated CEQ no
 25 action alternative and we would submit the no action

14/31.01,
05.01,
01.01,
31.04

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1 alternative isn't really a no action anyway since there
 2 are a lot of projects that would continue on.

3 Just to conclude I would say that the EIS
 4 demonstrates a serious lack of effort on the part of
 5 the DOE to analyze its need for the proposed projects
 6 and moreover the effects of such actions and without
 7 supplemental draft EIS, we at Green Law cannot help but
 8 view the DOE as doing nothing more than robotically
 9 announcing that it is fulfilling the purpose of the
 10 nuclear posture review just to justify decisions
 11 already made by the DOE and to perpetuate the
 12 sophisticated banditry that too often occurs in the
 13 military industrial complex. Thank you.

14 MR. BROWN: Jason Morgan and Annie Griffin
 15 will follow.

16 MR. MORGAN: Jason Morgan also with Green Law.
 17 Purpose and need is what I am going to talk about. The
 18 purpose and needs sections of the EIS justify the
 19 continued validity of Lawrence Livermore National
 20 Laboratory in terms of preventing the spread of nuclear
 21 weapons world wide and ensuring the safety and
 22 reliability and performance of a nuclear weapons
 23 stockpile. It is certainly laudable goals. The DOE
 24 further justifies its purpose and need by 1995
 25 statement from the President. Quote: To meet the

14/31.01,
05.01,
01.01,
31.04
cont.

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1 challenge of ensuring confidence in the safety and
 2 reliability of our stockpile I have concluded that the
 3 continuing viability of the nuclear weapons lab will be
 4 essential. End quote.

5 Certainly, this is a strong mandate. But the
 6 purpose of an EIS should do more than state the
 7 necessity of a project in conclusory language supported
 8 by a decade old Presidential statement. How do these
 9 projects serve the purpose and need? How do they meet
 10 that need? How can building a bio weapons laboratory
 11 for research help stop the spread of nuclear weapons.
 12 How can it help maintain the nuclear stockpile?

13 Moreover, given the highly toxic nature of TRU
 14 waste and other radioactive and toxic materials that
 15 are produced -- that have been produced and will
 16 continue to be produced at Lawrence Livermore, given
 17 the fact that the maintenance of these products for
 18 their expected life span can stretch into thousands of
 19 years. This creates a servitude on future generations.

20 Given this decision to produce waste that must
 21 be maintained with dollars and lives for a period
 22 longer than that of existing human history, a decision
 23 that leads to a form of inter-generational tyranny.

24 Given the time frame that the EIS looks at is
 25 a foreseeable ten year period, given that this EIS is

15/02.01,
 33.01,
 01.01,
 22.02

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1 requiring higher administrative limits to house toxic
 2 materials for which there is no known storage solution.
 3 We would expect that the purpose and need would be
 4 clear and convincing. We would expect that a no action
 5 alternative would really be no action. We would expect
 6 that the DOE would consider the long term environmental
 7 and human costs that are being delivered upon the
 8 nation with clear and precise language. We would
 9 expect that the DOE would consider earthquake safety at
 10 an operational safety level rather than the lower
 11 standard of life safety in light of this important
 12 purpose and need.

13 We would expect that the Department of Energy
 14 would take this opportunity to get the people of the
 15 community and this nation behind the laudable goals by
 16 providing a genuine assessment of the long-term
 17 cumulative and synergistic effects of these projects.
 18 What we see is an attempt to validate existing
 19 Department of Energy decisions by complying with some
 20 of the procedures but none of the heart of the National
 21 Environmental Policy Act. We see this as a decision to
 22 validate existing Department of Energy -- to validate
 23 the decision to use new materials at the NIF. To
 24 validate the existing decision to construct new
 25 facilities, not to help make us understand how to make

15/02.01
 33.01,
 01.01,
 22.02
 cont.
 16/05.01

17/23.02

18/14.03

19/31.05

20/04.01

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1 an informed decision.

2 MR. BROWN: One minute remaining.

3 MR. MORGAN: Rather than being the lap dog of
 4 the executive branch and trailing after a 9-year-old
 5 statement by the President, the DOE should take this
 6 opportunity and use this document to inform the
 7 executive, the community and the public at large of the
 8 ramifications of these projects so that we can all
 9 understand the costs and the harms of following through
 10 with this project. So that we can decide if this
 11 project will satisfy its purpose and need. So that we
 12 can decide if this project is worth the long-term costs
 13 to human life in our environment. Thank you.

14 MR. BROWN: Annie Griffin is next and I
 15 believe it is Hebard Olsen that signed up and they said
 16 maybe, so you have five minutes to decide whether you
 17 need to star on TV.

18 MS. GRIFFIN: My name is Annie Griffin and I
 19 have a public access- -- Annie Griffin and I have a
 20 public access television program in Monterey
 21 California.

22 Specifically, to show what's going on between
 23 our government and ourselves and, indeed, I believe
 24 there is a great separation and I really am beginning
 25 to believe that the government is not friendly to the

15/02.01,
 33.01,
 01.01,
 22.02
 cont.

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1 people.

2 I also ask the government, the people that are
 3 in the government and paid by the government, when you
 4 look your children in the eyes, I want you to really
 5 consider joining a human family and not a military
 6 complex that has gone blindly mad.

7 I talked to my godmother in England recently
 8 and she said, she's an American, and she said, she said
 9 Annie, she said, we are hated. Everybody hates
 10 Americans.

11 I was so shocked by that statement. And I
 12 really fear that there is going to be a secret buildup
 13 of all the nations, the European union, Asia, that they
 14 are all secretly behind our backs because they no
 15 longer can trust our government anymore than we the
 16 people can trust our government and that is really sad
 17 to say because of this nuclear buildup. It is really
 18 time to go back to this administration and send a
 19 message that the only thing this Lab is good for is to
 20 learn of ways of solving our nuclear problems. Taking
 21 that waste and storing it safely and reducing, every
 22 way possible that we can. And that's why I say I join
 23 Tri-Valley Cares in the conclusions and recommendations
 24 they have that the curatorship option is the only one
 25 of the five options that we rate as superior or good of

21/08.01

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1 all the five criteria and that is maintaining weapons
 2 safety and security, maintaining weapons reliability
 3 and performance, supporting arms control and
 4 non-proliferation, controlling costs and minimizing
 5 adverse environmental impacts. Dr. John Golfman was
 6 asked by the Atomic Energy Commission to have safety
 7 guidelines because he was so respected because of
 8 his -- because he shares patents on the fees and
 9 ability of uranium 233 and on early processes for
 10 separating plutonium from fission products. So the
 11 Atomic Energy Commission asked him go and find out what
 12 a safe level is. And when he came back he said there
 13 is no safe level. Then he was blackguarded by the
 14 government. What is happening is that you are getting
 15 cancer, I have gotten cancer. My father died of
 16 cancer. No Atomic Energy Commission no DOE official
 17 came to him and said by the way were you exposed in
 18 Nevada? Did you go to any these places? No, because
 19 it is the whole world. We are all breathing the same
 20 air. We are all one people and we have to join
 21 ourselves all as one and otherwise we are going to kill
 22 ourselves and that is going to be our reward.
 23 So I ask you please stop lying about the
 24 statistics. Dr. John Golfman said by the year 2000,
 25 one in four people would have cancer and that is the

21/08.01
cont.

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1 accurate statistic now and we will never be able to
 2 know who got the little piece of plutonium from some
 3 released, you know, plant into their lungs and so I say
 4 to you: Do it for your children. I don't have any
 5 children. I knew better and I say to all of you that
 6 have your children, you have an obligation to them
 7 before you do to George W. Bush, you need to join the
 8 world community in stopping and in being a leader in
 9 saying no, we are no longer going to invent these
 10 triggers that are going to do this and this to you
 11 because it is a mass annihilation for us all. Thank
 12 you.
 13 MR. BROWN: Hebard Olsen?
 14 MR. OLSEN: Tonight.
 15 MR. BROWN: Fine. Marylia Kelley is next and
 16 Loulena Miles will follow.
 17 MS. KELLEY: I am Marylia Kelley I am
 18 executive director of Tri-Valley Cares here in
 19 Livermore. I live on East Avenue barely a quarter mile
 20 from the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.
 21 Tri-Valley Cares will be submitting long detailed
 22 technical comments as we are reading at 3,000 pages of
 23 the document. Today I am going to offer us an overview
 24 and our group's position on some of the key elements.
 25 The plan in the site-wide Environmental Impact

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1 Statement will more than double the storage limit for
 2 plutonium here from 1540 pounds to 3300 pounds. It
 3 will increase the tritium storage limit from 30 grams
 4 to 35 grams. Tri-Valley Cares calls on the
 5 Department of Energy to deinventory the plutonium and
 6 tritium levels at Lawrence Livermore not increase them.

22/33.01,
 34.01

7 This plan proposes to revive a project that
 8 was cancelled more than ten years ago and I was part of
 9 making sure it was cancelled ten years ago because it
 10 was dangerous and unnecessary. That project is called
 11 plutonium atomic vapor laser isotope separation. What
 12 they've done is changed the name in this document where
 13 they propose to revive it and call it the integrated
 14 technology project. It sounds like something you could
 15 buy at Good Guys. It is not.

23/27.01,
 31.04,
 01.01

16 This is a scheme to heat and vaporize
 17 plutonium and then shoot multiple laser beams through
 18 the vapor to separate out various isotopes for nuclear
 19 weapons experiments. Also the SWEIS, the site-wide EIS
 20 states that the plutonium AVLIS at Livermore will use a
 21 feed stock of powdered oxides that will first need to
 22 undergo a high temperature processing in a furnace
 23 before it is even put in the thing that vaporizes it
 24 that the laser beams go through to separate the
 25 isotopes. This is an enormous health and environmental

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1 risk as well as non-proliferation risk and Tri-Valley
 2 CARES call the DOE to cancel the project and as an
 3 interim measure the DOE must, under the law include an
 4 analysis of its proliferation risks in the site-wide
 5 EIS and must recirculate that document to us in the
 6 public so we can ascertain the adequacy of that
 7 analysis.

23/27.01,
 31.04,
 01.01
 cont.

8 Also this document proposes new experiments in
 9 the National Ignition Facility Megalaser, adding
 10 plutonium highly enriched uranium and lithium hydride
 11 to experiments in the NIF. Using these materials in
 12 the NIF increases its usefulness for nuclear weapons
 13 development period. That is a flat true statement. It
 14 will make the NIF more hazardous to workers in the
 15 environment. In the 1995 non-proliferation review of
 16 the NIF the DOE said it would not use plutonium fissile
 17 material, other fissile material in the NIF. Now in
 18 2004 they say they will or they plan to. The DOE has
 19 mooted its 1995 non-proliferation analysis. They must
 20 redo it. They must include it in the site-wide EIS.
 21 Again they must recirculate the EIS so that we can
 22 determine the adequacy of that non-proliferational
 23 analysis. That is an interim measure and in the final
 24 analysis I have to say Tri-Valley Cares calls on DOE to
 25 simply stop that project.

24/26.03,
 26.01

25/01.01,
 31.04

26/26.01

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1 The site-wide Environmental Impact Statement
 2 plans to allow the manufacture and packing of tritium
 3 targets for the National Ignition Facility here at
 4 Livermore. This is the tritium filled targets are the
 5 radioactive fuel pellets that NIF's 192 laser beams are
 6 supposed to shoot and attempt to create a thermal
 7 nuclear explosion. Producing the targets will increase
 8 the amount of tritium that is used in any given time in
 9 any one process called the At Risk Limit, as you saw in
 10 Tom's view graphs, tenfold from just over 3 grams to 30
 11 grams.

12 The history of Livermore Lab, this is my
 13 neighborhood, is that every time tritium is used it
 14 gets into the environment. The rain in my neighborhood
 15 has been found to have higher levels of tritium than
 16 can be attributed to anything but Livermore Lab. We
 17 call on the Department of Energy to halt this and I
 18 would note that I was told personally by Lab management
 19 in 1995, Marylia, we would never fill the tritium
 20 targets -- you were there -- we would never fill the
 21 tritium targets here. This is too populated an area.
 22 We will do it in some unpopulated area. Tri-Valley
 23 Cares said don't do it anywhere but sure enough it is
 24 going to be here. We say no.

25 Livermore Lab is proposed to be the place

27/26.04

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1 where they are going to do the technology development
 2 for new plutonium bomb cores. Livermore is going to
 3 make plutonium prototype, plutonium pits for nuclear
 4 weapons. The technologies developed here are supposed
 5 to be used in something called a modern pit facility
 6 which is a new Rocky Flats, folks, which they plan to
 7 build and which will, according to their own documents,
 8 manufacture up the 450 plutonium bomb cores a year with
 9 the ability to have double shifts and manufacturing
 10 900. What does that mean? That is essentially the
 11 entire nuclear arsenal of China and France every year.
 12 That is what that means, including what they call new
 13 design pits, Livermore slated to develop that
 14 technology. We say no. The Department of Energy must
 15 terminate that program period here at Livermore.

28/37.01

16 MR. BROWN: Got a minute left.

17 MS. KELLEY: I will hit two more then.

18 Enhanced readiness to resume full scale nuclear tests
 19 right in the site-wide Environmental Impact Statement.
 20 It says Livermore Lab's developing diagnostics to
 21 enhance the nation's readiness to conduct full scale
 22 underground nuclear tests at the Nevada Test Site. We
 23 say this is a dangerous step back to the days of
 24 unrestrained nuclear testing and we oppose enhancing US
 25 readiness to conduct full scale tests. The DOE must

29/39.01

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1 not develop these technologies here at Livermore. And
 2 finally, as part of something curiously called the No
 3 Action Alternative, which is, has a lot of action, let
 4 me tell you folks, they plan to fix bugs in bombs.
 5 They plan to co-locate an advanced bio warfare agent
 6 research facility with nuclear weapons activities in a
 7 classified area at Livermore Lab. They propose genetic
 8 modification of bio warfare agents and aerosolization,
 9 which is spraying them, and this includes live anthrax,
 10 plague and other deadly pathogens. This can weaken the
 11 biological weapons treaty again. There is no analysis
 12 in this document of its impact on treaties. That
 13 analysis must be done in the document and the document
 14 must be recirculated so we the public can say whether
 15 or not they did a good job of that analysis and
 16 finally, we call on them to cancel those plans. The
 17 alternatives analysis within the site-wide
 18 Environmental Impact Statement has to include real
 19 alternatives. It has to include the possibility of
 20 focussing on civilian science initiatives at Livermore.
 21 Things that are good for us, environmental friendly and
 22 needed in this community and in this world. That needs
 23 to be analyzed. Thank you very much.

24 MR. BROWN: Loulena Miles and Tara Dorabji.
 25 MS. MILES: Hello, thank you all for coming

29/39.01
cont.

30/01.02,
31.04

31/07.01

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1 here today. My name's Loulena Miles. I am the staff
 2 attorney at Tri-Valley Cares. I just wanted to talk
 3 today a little bit about, for example, the plutonium,
 4 raising of the plutonium level and what that really
 5 means. They want to more than double the amount of
 6 plutonium at the Lab from 1570 pounds to 3300 pounds so
 7 that is the administrative limit. Plutonium is used
 8 primarily for nuclear weapons development. It is a
 9 substance that is radioactive for 200 -- well weapons
 10 grade plutonium is radioactive for 240,000 years.
 11 There are serious health risks associated with this, as
 12 small as one microscopic particle of plutonium if
 13 lodged in the lungs is likely to cause cancer.
 14 Plutonium is very difficult to safely store. For one
 15 thing it is pyrophoric so it can spontaneously ignite
 16 or combust when it touches oxygen in air when it is in
 17 certain forms and shapes and it must be stored in very
 18 small quantities because when you have more than a few
 19 pounds in close proximity, it can cause a nuclear chain
 20 reaction or criticality event which can release heat
 21 and radiation and cause a nuclear disaster. The Lab
 22 has known about this and has been cited in the past for
 23 criticality violations by having too much nuclear
 24 material in proximity. In 1997 there were near a dozen
 25 violations cited at the Lab for this problem.

32/33.01

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1 Also I just want to say that the Lab is a
 2 small facility. It is 1.3 square miles, Livermore Lab.
 3 8,000 workers and they want to have over 3,000 pounds
 4 of plutonium. The security workers at the Lab have
 5 told us that they cannot -- they could not fight
 6 against a terrorist attack. They would not be able to
 7 defend the Lab and they don't have the proper training
 8 or equipment to do so even if it was possible.

33/30.01,
 30.02

9 This is a huge red flag. We must not raise
 10 the amount of plutonium at the Lab and I want to echo
 11 the General Accounting Office in their request that
 12 Livermore Lab actually get rid of the plutonium on site
 13 next to a highly populated area.

34/08.02

14 Additionally, Livermore Lab sits within 200
 15 feet of Las Positas fault and within one kilometer of
 16 the Greenville fault. It is a very seismically active
 17 area here. There are 108 buildings identified in the
 18 document that have possible seismic difficulties and
 19 the document does not provide a thorough list of what
 20 these buildings are so it is impossible to evaluate
 21 whether these are critical buildings that need to be
 22 retrofitted before they can go forward with any plans
 23 for increased plutonium, plutonium vaporization,
 24 tritium target fabrication, et cetera.

35/14.01

25 One of the main reasons for increasing the

36/27.01

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1 level of plutonium is the AVLIS process, they call it
 2 the integrated project in the site-wide EIS. The AVLIS
 3 process we found to be a shocking proposal to
 4 chemically purify and vaporize plutonium in order to
 5 get, well, they won't tell you exactly what the mission
 6 is, because it is classified, but to get unnamed
 7 isotopes of plutonium separated out. They are going to
 8 be using 220 pounds per year as feed material for this
 9 process of powdered plutonium oxide, mostly powdered
 10 plutonium oxide and that is very dangerous to be
 11 working with.

12 I want to point out that not only is AVLIS
 13 dangerous in terms of potential releases to the
 14 environment but in terms of proliferation of nuclear
 15 weapons in the world. It is a technology that was
 16 stopped in 1990 and there was an out pouring of NGOs
 17 and scientists and even the National Academy of Science
 18 said that this technology should not be developed the
 19 US, the US should not be throwing money into working
 20 all the bugs out of this because what it means is that
 21 you can take plutonium and get weapons grade plutonium
 22 with it in a very undetectable way and it is something
 23 you could do in a university lab or in a barn. It is
 24 something you don't have to have a huge power plant in
 25 order to create weapons grade plutonium so if you

36/27.01
 cont.

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1 wanted to create a few bombs, then this is the
 2 technology you would want to have.

3 The scientists came out against it and said
 4 this technology forms a bridge between civilian nuclear
 5 fuel cycles and weapons production, secret weapons
 6 programs and that could occur in other countries or
 7 with terrorist groups and so that is something we
 8 should not be developing at Livermore Lab. They are
 9 really trying to sneak this out under the radar of the
 10 general public and we need to raise this as an issue,
 11 the document needs to -- we need to not allow this to
 12 occur at Livermore Lab.

13 MR. BROWN: One minute left.

14 MS. MILES: I wanted to close by talking a
 15 little bit about the National Environmental Policy Act.
 16 It is the law that has required this hearing to occur.
 17 It is intended to enhance public participation in
 18 government planning.

19 Prior to NEPA government decisions were
 20 primarily driven by technical feasibility and funding
 21 rather than environmental considerations or health
 22 considerations. Congress wanted a law that could
 23 enhance public participation and avoid environmental
 24 hazards before they started. NEPA holds the inherent
 25 promise that people who will bear the burden of

36/27.01
cont.

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1 environmental social and economic impacts of projects
 2 should have a voice in the decision-making so today is
 3 our opportunity to use our voice and be heard.

4 I urge the DOE to listen carefully, listen to
 5 the myriad of voices who will breathe the air, eat the
 6 food, drink the wine, play in the soil and the people
 7 in the communities who will be affected by these
 8 projects everywhere and I urge you to think long and
 9 hard about the Pandora's box you are about to open.
 10 Think about the disasters that could ensue from an
 11 earthquake during plutonium vaporization or during
 12 genetic modification and spraying of bio agents during
 13 the tritium target fabrication. Think about what would
 14 happen if a terrorist attack did occur and I hope that
 15 you listen and really seriously consider the comments
 16 that are made today. Thank you.

17 MR. BROWN: Why don't you finish up and then
 18 Tara, you are up next. And after that I have an
 19 announcement about the hotel being ready. Go ahead.

20 MS. DORABJI: I want to thank everyone for
 21 coming out today, first off this is an incredible
 22 showing and I think it shows how preposterous the very
 23 plans they are putting forth are. I mean look at this,
 24 this is 1:00 o'clock, we came together in Livermore, so
 25 I just want to thank everyone first off and thank you

37/04.01

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1 all for this opportunity and I really hope that you are
 2 listening not just recording but really hearing the
 3 impact and that what people are saying will be
 4 ultimately reflected in the Record of Decision, so we
 5 look forward to seeing that. We look forward to some
 6 sizable changes and we really hope that you will
 7 recirculate this document for public comment once some
 8 of those severe deficiencies we bring up are addressed
 9 so I want to thank you outright for taking this time
 10 and looking into that.

38/31.04

11 The first thing I really want to bring up is
 12 just the accident analysis. Its poor. Its deficient.
 13 I am interested in some of -- I mean just some of the
 14 major things that were left out. For example, they
 15 didn't look at emissions. Like if there was an
 16 accident inside of a building and the workers had to
 17 leave through an emergency exit, that would be an
 18 opening and there would be emissions through that.
 19 They neglected to actually look at that. So I think
 20 that there are some real critical issues with the
 21 accident analyses. They need to be redone and also the
 22 levels of radiation, the dose levels absolutely need to
 23 be looked at. This is a fundamental issue. We heard
 24 Dr. John Golfman's name mentioned earlier. I would
 25 encourage you to look a some of his research and

39/31.07,
25.07

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1 incorporate it into the types of -- what your dose
 2 estimates are and I would also encourage you to look at
 3 the international consensus that says that any amount
 4 of radiation no matter how small, no matter how small
 5 can cause a negative biological reaction and this needs
 6 to be incorporated in -- and beyond that, I want to you
 7 take it to the next level and start looking at
 8 something called the precautionary principal and the
 9 Department of Energy can be a leader in this. Yes. I
 10 really want you to see putting the community first.
 11 You know, it is not that we have to wait 20 years to
 12 proof that cancer came from that plutonium coupled with
 13 that tritium accident and I drank the wine. No. The
 14 community comes first, the people come first and we
 15 want to see that incorporated into the analyses you
 16 do -- a precautionary, you know, looking at the
 17 community first.

40/23.03,
31.10

18 In addition, I think that as many of the
 19 colleagues earlier brought up, the absolute purpose and
 20 need, you bring up, you know, to really stop world wide
 21 proliferation and that is a wonderful goal and it is,
 22 you know, it is working with international law, Article
 23 6 of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, yes, that is
 24 wonderful; yet after that you proceed to bring up
 25 numerous proposals which is actually working against

41/01.01

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1 that, plutonium AVLIS, working towards, you know,
 2 enhanced pit production, giving us the capacity to
 3 produce an entirely new arsenal of these new
 4 modified -- you can call them modified I can call them
 5 new but we know that they are different. We know that
 6 stockpile stewardship is upgrading the arsenal. We
 7 know it is working against the nonproliferation treaty
 8 so you have a document which conflicts itself
 9 inherently and I am calling on you to look at stockpile
 10 Stewardship, non-proliferation, there is a
 11 contradiction and you have to make a choice and I want
 12 you to go with international law. I want you to say no
 13 to the Nuclear Posture Review. Yes to international
 14 law. This is your time, this is your power and you
 15 have that -- and you have that responsibility to listen
 16 to international law.

17 Further, I just want to go a little bit into
 18 each of the individual, you know, you are talking about
 19 doubling plutonium on site.

20 Now, did you mention that there is elevated
 21 levels of plutonium that have been found in a
 22 children's playground adjacent to an elementary school?
 23 Was it mentioned that plutonium has been released for
 24 decades to the sewage system. Was it mentioned I have
 25 gardened in a garden that has suspect sludge that could

41/01.01
cont.

42/33.01

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1 be laced with plutonium.

2 MR. BROWN: One minute left.

3 MS. DORABJI: So, and you know, I think it's
 4 really these things need to be addressed. It is not
 5 okay to not look at things like there was actually a
 6 study done by the -- that found elevated levels of
 7 malignant melanoma in children born in Livermore, 600
 8 times, and in the draft SWEIS, you say no, we are not
 9 going to look at that. We don't want to. We don't
 10 want to analyze that. That is not okay. You need to
 11 look at why children born here are developing six times
 12 the melanoma than other children in Alameda county.

13 You have to look at this and you have to look at
 14 alternatives. It is not okay to say civilian science
 15 conversion, that is not viable. There are people here
 16 that think it is viable. There is an international law
 17 mandating you to do that precise thing. So it is time
 18 for you to bring your mission into compliance with
 19 international law. You must bring this alternative up.
 20 You must provide us this alternatives analysis and I am
 21 calling on all of you and your colleagues working at
 22 Livermore Lab to make this happen, I have faith that
 23 you can convert this, that you can -- you know, really
 24 we are counting on you to look for, what are we going
 25 to do with this plutonium that is radioactive for

42/33.01
cont.

43/23.02

44/01.01

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1 240,000 years. That is a job and you have scientists
2 and we need you to get them behind that and stop this
3 development of nuclear weapons, give us viable
4 alternatives and ones that will be viable for the next
5 generations. I will conclude with that and ask you
6 that you can let one more person speak before we go to
7 break because he has to go back to Berkeley and he came
8 along way. He is our only -- okay.

9 MR. BROWN: She is very persuasive. Here is
10 our Berkeley representative. Can you give us your
11 name?

12 MR. OSCAR: Hi. My name is Oscar and I just
13 want to say that if people are getting hurt by these
14 nuclear weapons, I just say stop it and please leave
15 these people alone because I care about these people
16 and because the world is important to us and we need it
17 to survive so all of us can live in the world and if we
18 are gonna -- if we have vegetables and they are gonna
19 be like this, then why, why do we have to go and buy
20 stuff at the store that is sprayed with toxic spray?
21 Why do we have to do that? It is just not right. So
22 stop spraying toxic spray. That is all. Thank you.

23 MR. BROWN: All right. I have you on the
24 list. Okay. The hotel has informed us that they have
25 got the other room set up. We need a few minutes to

45/04.01

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1 move the Court Reporter and these podiums over there.
2 So if you want to take a break now, it is probably
3 easier to stay in this room until we get these things
4 moved and then we will reconvene over there. It is
5 larger, more comfortable and thanks for your patience.

6 (Short recess)

7 MR. BROWN: Thanks for your patience. If you
8 will take your seats, we will get started. Thanks
9 again, if the folks will take their seats. I know
10 folks have questions about when their time will occur.
11 There is a second sign up sheet out front and you can
12 take a look at what number you are at and get an idea.
13 Not everyone who signed in chose to speak. So when you
14 look at that list, take a look over on the right-hand
15 column in terms of those who said they want to speak as
16 opposed to those who simply signed in and you can count
17 the yes's and multiply it by, I am guessing maybe four
18 minutes rather than five because some people are a
19 little shorter and again, if people can be as succinct
20 as possible, that is a real consideration to your
21 neighbors who signed in.

22 This is a larger crowd than was anticipated,
23 so we are going to be -- that, of course, is the
24 purpose of public meetings, is to get as much of the
25 public as possible, so congratulations to you all but

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1 it does mean that we are running a little later than
2 usual. So with that said, let me start.
3 Our next speaker is Lorraine with Grandmothers
4 For Peace. Lorraine, are you here?
5 SPEAKER: Lorraine?
6 MR. BROWN: This looks like Lorraine, and the
7 last name is maybe Kinshock or something like that.
8 SPEAKER: Kaughshock possibly.
9 MR. BROWN: It might be Kaughshock.
10 SPEAKER: They left.
11 MR. BROWN: Maybe they can come back this
12 evening. James Thornton said maybe he will speak. Is
13 he going to speak?
14 MR. Thornton: Yeah, I would like to say a
15 little bit.
16 MR. BROWN: Come up and James will be followed
17 by Jim Ott.
18 MR. THORNTON: I'm commonly known as Nate
19 Thornton. I've lived 89 years, going on 90, next
20 January I will be 90. I fought in Spain against France
21 against fascism with my father too and I came back here
22 and I went in the shipyards and I worked there against
23 fascism and now I see that fascism is creeping into
24 this goddamned country and it burns me up, it burns me
25 up. War -- we don't need war. We don't need war in

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1 this world. We need peace. We need peace. And let's
2 fight for peace. And this thing here that we are
3 talking about, this trillium and tritium and neutron
4 bombs and all that sort of thing. That's not for
5 peace. That's for war. That's the only thing they can
6 use it for. And why do they need it? Bush is planning
7 to carry on a war from now on. He is not gonna stop
8 when he wins in Iraq. He's already planning to go into
9 Iran and this is going to continue too as long as Bush
10 is in. So we've got to get Bush out, though we got to
11 be careful how we get him out. I mean, we don't want
12 to get somebody in there that is gonna be just as bad
13 as him, do we? So we have got to be careful, be
14 judicious about how you cast your vote. I'm not gonna
15 tell you how, because I know how I'm gonna do, but -- I
16 mean, I think I know how I'm gonna do but when the
17 election comes I may vote some other way, I am not
18 sure, so I am not gonna tell anybody else how to vote
19 right now; but, we have got to end this, this
20 development of nuclear arms. We have gone around. We
21 have gone into Iraq hoping to destroy weapons of mass
22 destruction and here we have them right in our
23 backyard. This is the place to start destroying the
24 weapons of mass destruction. And if we destroy them
25 here, we will begin to make friends around the world.

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1 We won't need the weapons. The people will come to us
 2 as friends and they will respect us, we don't need to
 3 fight 'em. We don't need to kill 'em to make them
 4 respect us, but that's what Bush wants us to do. That
 5 is what our Army is doing in Iraq and they propose they
 6 are going into Iran and do it there and where the hell
 7 next are they going to go after that; but, Bush has
 8 proclaimed permanent war in this world. He's gonna go
 9 on from this one to the next one and I think this thing
 10 here is connected up with this war and I'm against it.

11 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

12 MR. BROWN: Jim Ott is next to be followed by
 13 Bernice Kring.

14 MR. OTT: Hi, my name is Jim Ott. I have
 15 lived here in the Tri Valley area and the Livermore
 16 valley for 19 years, I have two young girls, the
 17 President of a financial institution here in the area
 18 and a Board member of the Las Positas College
 19 Foundation, I teach English also the chairman of the
 20 Livermore Chamber of Commerce and I am here today
 21 representing the members of the Chamber of Commerce and
 22 we couldn't bring all 730 of us here but imagine them
 23 down in the back. I appreciate you not breaking out
 24 into applause when I make comments. I know you have
 25 done that, because I want to get through my talk. You

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1 may not agree with everything that I have to say, but I
 2 appreciate the opportunity to come up and speak and I
 3 do want to comment on the sincerity of what I have
 4 heard here and frankly I am really surprised to hear so
 5 much enthusiasm and sincerity and interesting
 6 statistics and facts and figures that everyone is
 7 presenting today and I am hopeful that the Department
 8 of Energy does listen to everyone who is speaking.
 9 Together we can make a difference and that's important,
 10 so thank you.

11 From my perspective I want to talk a little
 12 bit about the economic impact of the Lab and the fact
 13 that nuclear weapons are a reality. We can't uninvent
 14 them and I understand the perspective that we need to
 15 reduce them and it is certainly the hope of everyone in
 16 the world that we eventually are able to eliminate
 17 nuclear weapons. Having said that, we need to maintain
 18 the stockpile and I think this is probably where we
 19 have our difference of opinion.

20 The Lab is the largest employer in the City of
 21 Livermore, if I can just shrink it down and talk about
 22 my neighborhood, the neighborhood of the people that
 23 work here. The businesses, the individuals that raise
 24 their children in this community and really I speak, I
 25 think, on behalf of the Tri Valley, Pleasanton, Dublin

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1 and San Ramon, those people that actually live here
2 work here and generate their income. Of the 8500
3 employees at the Lab approximately 3800 live in
4 Livermore. This generates 350 million dollars in
5 payroll, just in payroll to people here in the
6 community and that's spent on -- for local business,
7 people that -- when I say local business, I don't want
8 you to think of, when I say a local business I want you
9 to think of a man and a woman earning income to put
10 their kids through college. 350 million in payroll
11 comes in that goes into our schools, goes into our arts
12 community that helps improve the quality of life here
13 in Livermore. Along with the payroll that does not
14 include of the 150 million or so that is spent on
15 outside services, goods and services here in the area
16 and the almost 600 million dollars the Lab spends out
17 in the economy in general.

18 Livermore's original purpose was national
19 security, certainly continues to be national security
20 and that remains to be its primary focus but it has
21 developed expertise in other sciences and research and
22 I know you know this, biology, chemistry, lasers, high
23 speed computers, studies of the environment in
24 improving human health. There is a lot of good that
25 comes out this lab. The science and research that has

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1 aided our business community, there is a number
2 programs that support small business. I will provide
3 this in a written comment as well, but to touch on some
4 of the key areas.

5 Technology transfer is an important part of
6 the Lab. An example, there is a company called Metal
7 Improvement Company out of New Jersey which has located
8 a facility here. Metal pinning is the process, if you
9 think about the pinning hammer with the little ball on
10 the end of it, you hammer on metal to make it stronger.
11 This is a laser device that actually makes metal
12 stronger and it will last longer for our airplanes so
13 that airplanes don't have to be replaced as quickly.
14 The saves us obviously natural resources and saves us
15 money. It could be used in the auto industry. There
16 is metal pinning came here, Metal Improvement Company
17 came here in '97 and is here contributing to technology
18 and to our area.

19 The Lab is also an important and valuable
20 partner with Las Positas College. The college and the
21 Lab have a collaboration over the years of providing a
22 number opportunities to enhance education for local
23 residents and students. This contributes to higher
24 education, economic vitality and greater quality of
25 life experiences for people that are allowed to go to

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1 college and the Lab supports that in many ways.
 2 MR. BROWN: One minute.
 3 MR. OTT: Thank you. On behalf of the
 4 Livermore Chamber we are in support of the Lab and the
 5 proposed actions. It is our hope that the Lab will not
 6 just continue to remain in Livermore but to expand its
 7 contributions to evolve and grow. We would love to see
 8 the reduction of the nuclear weapons. The Lab is a
 9 tremendous asset, it benefits our local quality of
 10 life, our regional economies and our state economy.
 11 Both in its efforts to create and transfer valuable
 12 science and technology to benefit humanity and its
 13 mission to help ensure the security of the United
 14 States we are proud that the Lab calls Livermore its
 15 home. Thank you.
 16 MR. BROWN: Thanks very much. Okay. I
 17 actually see that Bernice had signed in but said not
 18 speaking today, so let me go on to Phyllis Olin-Western
 19 and following her will be Fran Rachel.
 20 MS. OLIN: Good afternoon. Thank you
 21 everybody for your patience at this lengthy hearing.
 22 My name is Phyllis Olin and I am President of the Board
 23 of Western States Legal Foundation which is an
 24 organization that was founded in 1982 and analyzes and
 25 disseminates information about nuclear weapons policy

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1 at all three labs, that's Livermore, Sandia and Los
 2 Alamos.
 3 There is not too much I agree with last
 4 speaker about; but, I do agree we need jobs and I think
 5 conversion is what we need to do -- being addicted,
 6 being addicted to nuclear weapons is not an excuse for
 7 a jobs program.
 8 What I really wanted to talk to you about,
 9 though, was international treaties because that's my
 10 main area of concern. Later this week I am going to be
 11 at the United Nations in New York as part of the
 12 Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and this is a
 13 preparation -- preparatory committee that takes place
 14 every -- right before the five-year reviews, which
 15 there is one slated to take place in 2005. The NPT is
 16 an international treaty and we are members of this
 17 group. Somebody before said that we had pulled out.
 18 That's not true. Since we are members, this is part of
 19 US law as mandated under the US Constitution. One of
 20 the NPT's main principals is that it be a step toward
 21 the achievement of general and complete disarmament and
 22 more particularly nuclear disarmament. Article six
 23 requires each of its state parties to pursue
 24 negotiations in good faith on effective measures
 25 relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at

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1 an early date and to nuclear disarmament. That is
2 international law. Rather than comply with our legal
3 responsibilities the National Nuclear Security Agency's
4 processed activities at the Lab according to this EIS
5 break both the spirit and the letter of the law.

6 I lost my place. How can we expect other
7 countries to refrain from developing nuclear weapons
8 when our actions show that we disregard this law and
9 yesterday the NPT conference began and there is
10 statements of various countries, opening statements. I
11 would like to read some of what the Canadian
12 representative said.

13 He reminded delegates that you cannot expect
14 some countries to have nuclear weapons without
15 expecting that other countries will attempt to acquire
16 them and specifically said we should seek to reduce the
17 political or military value as ascribed to military
18 weapons in order to facilitate their elimination.

19 The recent emergence of new nuclear weapons
20 states proves this point that proliferation is actually
21 encouraged by our stance. How can the Lab -- well, I
22 won't go in to it because other people have said what
23 the lab is going to do doubling this and tripling that.

24 The Lab wants to develop the ability to
25 conduct full scale nuclear tests? Weren't we told that

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1 the NIF would eliminate the need for testing? The
2 summary's purpose and needs states that the continued
3 operation of LLNL is critical to the stockpile
4 Stewardship program and to preventing the spread and
5 use of nuclear weapons world wide and that the emphasis
6 of the US nuclear weapons program has shifted from
7 developing and producing new weapons designs to
8 dismantling obsolete weapons and maintaining a smaller
9 weapons stockpile. This is just not true.

10 What is not stated is that the development of
11 smaller but more powerful weapons such as mini nukes is
12 envisioned and each of those is more powerful than the
13 bombs we dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 50 years
14 ago.

15 MR. BROWN: If you can wrap up in a minute or
16 so, thanks.

17 MS. OLIN: Okay. As we said, other countries
18 are not going to stand idly by while we do this.

19 I would like to propose to the Lab that they
20 consider a fourth option, which is called reduced
21 operations leading to dismantling of the nuclear
22 weapons facility.

23 I would also like to quote some other
24 countries. This is what New Zealand, the New Zealand
25 representative said at the NPT conference yesterday.

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1 Permitting nuclear weapons programs to continue over
2 long periods of time fosters a permissive environment
3 for the proliferates. More leadership from the nuclear
4 weapons states in reducing their nuclear arsenals in
5 demonstrating compliance under the nuclear disarmament
6 pillar of the NPT would strengthen their moral
7 authority and put pressure on states like India, Israel
8 and Pakistan to do likewise and in closing I just want
9 to quote the ambassador from Algeria who said in French
10 but I'll say it in English. My delegation rests firmly
11 convinced that nuclear disarmament remains the only way
12 to save humanity from annihilation. I have written
13 comments that I am submitting as well.

14 MR. BROWN: Fran Rachel and she will be
15 followed by Jeff Gould.

16 MS. RACHEL: This is my sign. I carried it to
17 Washington -- many, many places -- in the Vietnam war.
18 It's been through a couple of wars already. I want to
19 speak into the mic.

20 I want to put up this sign because, you know,
21 it is kind of a magic sign, because people look at it
22 and all kinds of people love it -- cops come to me and
23 they smile. People in -- when I march in a line, when
24 I march in a picket line, mothers poke their kids and
25 say, "Look, a grandmother for peace," like grandmothers

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1 were something amazing. They are not. They are all
2 over the world. They are all over the world. And I
3 speak here that the speakers here have been wonderful I
4 have learned so much and everybody here I think has
5 learned a lot. So I don't have to repeat or try to
6 repeat what other people have said. So I'm gonna be
7 short. I just want to say my father died of cancer.
8 My brother died of cancer and it is not hereditary, the
9 doctors said no, it isn't. My sister also died of
10 cancer. Women I know -- I know a lot of women by
11 now -- about eight out of every ten women has had
12 breast cancer and younger and younger women are getting
13 breast cancer and children are dying of cancer. What
14 the hell are we waiting for? How far does it have to
15 go?

16 This is insane. This whole discussion is
17 insane. It is not only insane, it is foolish and
18 idiotic. I mean, grow up, we have got to grow up.
19 We're on the side of life. We want to live. We want
20 our children to live. We want children all over the
21 world to live. What are we talking about? How much,
22 how much killing stuff can we make? How much possible
23 killing stuff is it okay to use? None of it, none of
24 it.

25 And, you know, I understand people want their

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1 jobs. Everybody I know wants a job. People want their
2 jobs, but there are so many jobs. I live in
3 California. We don't have schools. Our schools --
4 schools are closing because they don't have money to
5 build their schools to improve their -- we don't have
6 money for hospitals. We don't have money for anything
7 to improve life. All we seem to have money for is to
8 put people in jail and to kill them. So it is idiotic
9 so let's stop it.

10 So I make a proposition that I want all of
11 you, you scientists and all of you working hard, keep
12 your job, change the purpose of the Lab to find ways to
13 deal with all the stupidity and idiocy we have already
14 had creating these death weapons. You don't want death
15 weapons for your family. I don't want death weapons
16 for my family so what are we doing? Stop it, just stop
17 it. Okay. That is all I have to say.

18 MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is Jeff Gould and
19 he will be followed by Tom Van de Brooke.

20 MR GOULD: My name is Jeff Gould. I live in
21 Alameda. First I would like to thank the DOE for the
22 opportunity to provide input on the proposed future
23 projects at Lawrence Livermore Lab which I believe
24 follow a path that is inappropriate for our
25 civilization, the 50 mile radius environmental impact

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1 area and the planet as a whole.

2 Today is a day like no other in history as I
3 and many others must stand and object to new weapons,
4 prototyping, test preparations and design at LLNL. At
5 an early stage in my life the idea of submitting others
6 to the wrath of a nuclear weapon turned me against the
7 so-called deterrents of a cold war. Can one honestly
8 claim that nuclear weapons are a rational means of
9 providing security from violence and that their use in
10 the biosphere can be limited?

11 The fact that we at the end of World War II as
12 a nation were capable of such barbarism, such an
13 instant final solution of our own sent the waves of
14 proliferation to the shores of many nations. Today,
15 ignoring recent strategic planning which gives
16 legitimacy to the use of nuclear first strike leaves
17 humanity again poised to become death or destroyer of
18 worlds. Some may think the destroyer image must be our
19 faith and we are here to shatter such shallow vision
20 among individuals, tribes, and nations of the world.
21 We are here as an expression of trust, honest
22 communication and most importantly an understanding
23 that we all continue to depend on each other. We are
24 all connected.

25 I would like to quote President Dwight

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1 Eisenhower he said every gun that is made, every war
 2 ship launched, every rocket fired signifies in the
 3 final sense a theft from those who hunger and who are
 4 not fed, those who are cold and not clothed. This
 5 world in arms is not spending money alone. It is
 6 spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its
 7 scientists and the hopes of its children. This is not
 8 a way of life at all in any true sense. Under the
 9 clouds of war, it is humanity hanging on a cross of
 10 iron, close quote.

11 Fairness and human life are not valued more
 12 than commerce and smart bombs, military prowess or
 13 man's delusional path toward Armageddon. Fundamental
 14 questions specific to the employment of nuclear and
 15 biological weapons technology in our civilization must
 16 be honestly and openly addressed if we are to have a
 17 chance of ensuring a healthy future for the 7th
 18 generation yet unborn. Neither self-heat nor
 19 self-congratulation shall give meaning to the horizon,
 20 with civility and shared humanity we must stand.

21 In conclusion, with respect on sincerity, my
 22 message to those just doing their job drafting the
 23 Nuclear Posture Review and implementing its odious
 24 goals I quote the great American poet Alan. Insberg,
 25 "Go fuck yourself with your atom bomb."

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1 MR. BROWN: Tomi Van de Brooke and I think
 2 Dennis Thongs is next.

3 Ms. VAN de BROOKE: Good afternoon, my name is
 4 Tomi Van de Brooke and I represent the California
 5 Alliance For Jobs. The alliance is a labor management
 6 coalition representing over 1700 construction and more
 7 than 50,000 union workers in Northern California.

8 I am here today to support the proposed action
 9 and the adequacy and the thoroughness of the
 10 environmental impact statement. The proposed option
 11 will allow for the consolidation, modernization as well
 12 as decontaminating and decommissioning of the
 13 facilities at Lawrence Lab. The improvements to
 14 seismic safety, site security, mobility, they're all
 15 critical. In addition, the new facilities will enhance
 16 the long-term viability of the Lab and preserve the
 17 economic vitality it brings to our region and the
 18 security of our nation. For example, the construction
 19 of a new container security testing facility for
 20 evaluating terrorism threats will help to better secure
 21 our ports and to protect the integrity of international
 22 commerce. We are proud to host the Lab not only for
 23 the national security benefits but also for the skilled
 24 jobs and economic vitality it brings to the Bay Area.
 25 The region benefits from its 1.6 billion dollar budget

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1 infusion and from the over ten thousand jobs it
2 provides at its facility. Similarly, the Bay Area with
3 its vast human and technological assets and large
4 skilled labor pool provides the Lab with both
5 internationally recognized ingenuity and extensive well
6 trained labor. The Lab is benefited from the skill and
7 training of workers throughout this region. One
8 example, The National Ignition Facility employed more
9 than 400 skilled craft workers during the peak
10 construction period. Lawrence Lab and its partners
11 contribute significantly to the economic vitality and
12 quality of life for the Bay Area and given its
13 commitment to ensure that systems are in place to
14 protect the public, workers and the environment, we
15 endorse the proposals in the draft site-wide EIS and
16 support the long term viability of Lawrence Livermore
17 Lab. Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

18 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Okay, Dennis will be
19 followed by Ray Kidder.

20 MR. THOMAS: My name is Dennis Thomas and I am
21 affiliated with Planet Earth and all its life and I
22 want to say I looked at the draft statement on the
23 internet and there is a lot of wonderful science or
24 amazing science in terms of the high tech equipment;
25 but, in terms of science credibility or scientific

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cont.

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1 credibility, the document has none -- and why doesn't
2 it have any credibility? Because it is not peer
3 reviewed. We need a peer review of this document in
4 terms of a non-governmental independent organization
5 and today we have heard some peer review from the
6 lawyers up in Washington, we heard what some of the
7 peers have said about it, Marylia Kelley, and a few
8 other speakers, the vast number of holes in the
9 document and the vast lapses in it. So this needs to
10 be peer reviewed to have any credibility. Right now it
11 has none. It has to go back because us as tax payers
12 who paid for this document, we want something that is
13 worth something, to the just a piece of air.

14 And how can we tell it is not viable? Because
15 in the past where we built nuclear weapons they are
16 environmental disaster areas that shows the reality of
17 your document, in terms of your numbers, they are all
18 made up, because everywhere you see there has been
19 thousands of times more radioactivity released into the
20 environment. Rocky Flats there is cancer clusters all
21 around Rocky Flats. Plutonium was released into the
22 reservoirs, the animals around there were radioactive,
23 the hares and the coyotes and it is still radioactive.
24 Thousands of times of radioactivity was released and
25 you know wherever you build this stuff it is going to

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1 be released. Look at Hanford they mentioned earlier.
 2 Millions of gallons of radioactive material. It was
 3 supposed to take ten thousand years for that to reach
 4 the Columbia River. It got there in 30. So your
 5 estimates and numbers are off by factors of probably a
 6 thousand, ten thousand. They need peer review.

57/31.03
 cont.

7 The other issue is in the documents of the
 8 Livermore Labs, one of its missions, is to stop
 9 proliferation. Guess what, building new plutonium pits
 10 is proliferation. We have double speak in the
 11 document. It needs to be peer reviewed, double speak.
 12 We want honesty as tax payers. We want to know what
 13 this thing is really going do. We don't need false
 14 reports and in proliferation China might start building
 15 weapons because they respond to this. So you have more
 16 nuclear material out there, the terrorists can more
 17 easily get a hold of it. So the whole idea of
 18 proliferation must be in reviewed in that document.

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19 Finally, national security, that is the whole
 20 umbrella which brings this all up. We all want
 21 national security. I don't want to be killed by a
 22 terrorist. I don't want to be invaded by a foreign
 23 country. So that needs to be looked at in terms of:
 24 Is this going to prevent that or is it going to cause
 25 more problems than it solves because what we are doing

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1 is we are poisoning ourselves, Hanford, Rocky Flats,
 2 wherever, we are poisoning ourselves, we are poisoning
 3 land to save ourselves, so this is a contradiction.
 4 What are we saving? We are killing ourselves, we are
 5 poisoning ourselves to save ourselves, does this make
 6 sense? So there is the contradiction in the whole
 7 policy, the whole policy of what these weapons do needs
 8 to be looked at. Hopefully, a lawsuit will be brought
 9 to challenge the scientific credibility of the whole
 10 document, thank you.

11 MR. BROWN: Ray Kidder, Ray will be followed
 12 by Alan Sinclair.

13 MR. KIDDER: My name is ray Kidder. I am a
 14 long-term resident of Pleasanton, actually, although my
 15 first two years were in Livermore. I have lived in the
 16 Pleasanton area and the Livermore area since 1956. I
 17 also participated, this is almost unbelievable, and I
 18 am not that old, I participated in the Manhattan
 19 District Project in 1943, '43.

20 What I am particularly interested in is a
 21 fairly narrow topic and I beg indulgence from people
 22 who aren't quite as interested in this particularly
 23 narrow topic as I am, but I will make it quick.

24 In 1995 I was asked by the
 25 Department of Energy to participate in an external

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1 review of a report which the DOE had prepared and was
 2 in the process of preparing and the report dealt with
 3 the National Ignition Facility, the NIF, and the issue
 4 of non-proliferation and I have the copy of this old
 5 report here. There were a number of conclusions
 6 reached in this report which I emphasize: We were
 7 simply external reviewers. It is a DOE official
 8 report, not ours.

9 And one of the things I would like to read to
 10 you from this report, it is very short, just a sentence
 11 or two: It says, however, efforts to achieve ICF
 12 capsule ignition initial confinement fusion, ignition,
 13 that is the goal of the international, not just the
 14 Livermore Laboratory NIF program, the capsule ignition
 15 in turn at the NIF will not make use of any fissile
 16 material. Okay? Straight out.

17 While ideas for experiments at NIF using
 18 miniscule masses of fissile material could be
 19 conceived, such experiments could not be performed at
 20 the NIF without a physical upgrade to NIF which is
 21 described in a limited way in this EIS; but, the
 22 important statement is: Without, that is to say, it
 23 could not be performed at the NIF without a physical
 24 upgrade to NIF and further National Environmental
 25 Policy Act NEPA process. And there is currently no

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26.01

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1 intention on the part of the department to pursue these
 2 experiments. Something's changed, hasn't it?

3 So, the question is, what do?

4 Well, what I am proposing to do, and I haven't
 5 made any firm decisions yet, because I need to talk to
 6 some of my colleagues about it; but, I am proposing
 7 that this review which I participated in in 1995 is in
 8 need today of an update to look at the changes that
 9 have been made in the proposals as to what the NIF was
 10 going to do.

11 MR. BROWN: You have a minute left.

12 MR. KIDDER: A minute left. So I will leave
 13 you with that and I intend within the next, I think the
 14 period for a written input is something like four
 15 weeks; is that correct?

16 MR. GRIM: Until May 27th.

17 MR. BROWN: May 27th.

18 MR. KIDDER: I will send a formal proposal to
 19 the Department of Energy requesting that this update
 20 that I've just described of this report not only be
 21 done but be made a part of the current EIS document.
 22 Thank you very much.

23 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Okay, Alan Sinclair.
 24 Alan will be followed by Armin Wright.

25 MR. SINCLAIR: I am here because I am

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1 appalled. It is unbelievable to me that people can --
 2 the same people can imagine there is any good in these
 3 plans. I haven't read the plans yet. They are
 4 probably really good plans. They are probably really
 5 drawn out. I am sure the plans for Treblinka were
 6 really well drawn out. I am sure they were a benefit
 7 to the community that built them, but there are things
 8 that are wrong. These things shouldn't happen.

9 The US already has thousands of nuclear
 10 weapons, enough to wipe us all out. When the USSR was
 11 a threat, the excuse was that it was a deterrent.
 12 Mutually assured destruction, mad. Well, it is still
 13 mad. There is no excuse now, that is the difference.
 14 You can't make the world safer by developing nuclear
 15 weapons, they add to the risks. There are obvious
 16 risks and hidden risks, the obvious risks you already
 17 know. The hidden ones are an ever more toxic
 18 environment and permanent damage to our children.
 19 There is no excuse for this.

61/04.01

20 Radiation toxicity levels in Livermore homes
 21 have been rising for decades and now the Department of
 22 Energy wants to increase the nuclear activity. Not
 23 only that there are plans to base weapons in space
 24 hurtling around the earth, our mother, all the time.
 25 Space is free of weapons now but later this year the

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1 administration will begin launching armed satellites.
 2 We must stop this. There is still time to stop it.
 3 The preservation of space act, HR 3657 prohibits
 4 putting weapons in space. Push your representatives to
 5 pass the bill. Preservation of space act provides for
 6 international treaties to ban space weapons. We are
 7 working to get 20 countries to sign the treaties. It
 8 is not too late but we have to act now.

63/32.03

9 Turn your swords into plow shares. Work to
 10 solve the world problems not to increase them. Convert
 11 the Lab to civilian research and thank you for the
 12 opportunity to speak.

64/07.01

13 MR. BROWN: Armin Wright to be followed by
 14 Stella Goodpasture.

15 MR. WRIGHT: I would like to share a
 16 definition from Blackiston's Pocket Medical Dictionary.
 17 Insanity, I will leave out the more clinical parts, but
 18 item B is: A mental disorder of such severity that the
 19 person cannot distinguish right from wrong and B is
 20 dangerous to himself and others. I think what we're
 21 discussing here is a program that's been -- that flows
 22 from the brilliant analysis of an appointed President
 23 not informed by any reading except for the Bible,
 24 probably the classic comics version and also he has
 25 produced the brilliant analysis that is leading to the

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1 destruction of cities halfway around the globe which we
2 saw on the TV as we walked in and out of the room
3 today.

4 I submit that this definition also applies to
5 the functionaries that we see here whose career goals
6 override the moral compass and their common sense.
7 They are bright people. They have 20 years, probably,
8 of development of a career and it's frightening to
9 consider a leap to a new career to changing what they
10 have built but I think it is time that that should be
11 done.

12 Another definition of insanity that I have
13 heard refers to the ability of a person to hold firmly
14 to two completely contradictory concepts. Attacking a
15 country because it sought WMD's based on lies, by the
16 way, and simultaneously proposing ramping up our own
17 production of WMD's is insane.

18 Another item, the NNSA, AEC, the Energy
19 Department are chronic liars regarding the impact of
20 nuclear programs on public health and the environment,
21 a number of lies which are documented in a book by
22 Robert Dell Tradichi (Phon), At Work In The Fields Of
23 The Bomb. Only fools would believe NNSA today knowing
24 that their 60 years history of lying about all aspects
25 of our nuclear program. The term nuclear stockpile

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1 Stewardship is itself a lie and a cover for R&D of new
2 weapons of mass destruction. That's been going on and
3 we know that. I am reminded of the Peanuts cartoon
4 where Lucy keeps snatching the football away and these
5 people expect us to continue running and trying to kick
6 that football.

7 Regarding the Chamber of Commerce, the jobs
8 agency and the building trades unions, I am sure the
9 same groups in Germany could evade that argument for
10 building out Dachau and the ovens. Economic arguments
11 are insane in the context of weapons of mass
12 destruction. Thank you.

13 MR. BROWN: Stella Goodpasture and the
14 Reverend Don McKinnon will follow.

15 MS. GOODPASTURE: I am Stella Goodpasture and
16 for myself I will say that as a teacher of many years I
17 chose to concentrate on the nuclear arms race in the
18 early '80's. When I learned about what was being
19 plotted in secret for use in our nuclear arsenals, I am
20 telling you it was very dreadful because I thought
21 about these children sitting in front of me and I
22 thought: They don't know. I have to go and work to
23 stop this. And so we did. And in trying, you know, in
24 1982, the freeze movement went to Washington DC, I am
25 sure some of you were there. And at that particular

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cont.

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1 time we had a very good activist who was -- wanted to
2 connect us with the embassies. At that time we went to
3 the Israel embassy also, but they didn't want us all,
4 they wanted two. So I happened to be one of the ones
5 that went to the fourth floor and no one else around
6 and to talk about these 200 nuclear weapons. There was
7 no denial. I guess you all know that yesterday
8 Mordecai Vanunu was released from prison after 18
9 years, 11-and-a-half of those in solitary confinement
10 because he told the truth to his own people of what was
11 happening. Now I am wondering how many of our people
12 in this country know the truth about what is happening?

13 Well, I also speak as a Dominican Sister of
14 Mission San Jose and we made a corporate stance, that
15 means everyone in the congregation considers quite
16 carefully what this means and then we are supposed to
17 act according to it. We have made a corporate stance
18 and I will read it. As Dominican Sisters of Mission
19 San Jose we are committed a stance of non-violence and
20 peace. We hold a vision which reverences and affirms
21 the dignity of each person and seeks to bring the
22 gospel to bear with depth and compassion on the
23 critical issues of our times. There is no more
24 critical issues today affecting the peace and welfare
25 of the whole human family than that of the impending

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1 attack on Iraq by the United States and it's already
2 been called to attention that that was based on lies
3 and there is no weapon of mass destruction.

4 I will also go on to say that not only with
5 words but with deeds. A year ago in September, last
6 September Dominicans were fasting in New York on water
7 for a month and there were responses from Dominicans in
8 about 34 nations, praying with them and certainly in
9 alignment with their thinking that there has got to be
10 a better way. I mean, we are beyond this, we are
11 beyond this war, and our major Superior just had a
12 conversation and with her a couple of nights ago she
13 reported she was speaking to a major military officer
14 and he in conversation said: Well, we have got to be
15 beyond war. She asked him what he thought were the war
16 in Iraq. He said, we have got to be beyond war.

17 So there are not only religious people
18 thinking this way but many.

19 I will just mention, oh, and I didn't bring
20 the picture up of our three sisters who are in federal
21 prison today, Carol Gilbert 54, Jackie Hudson 67, Ann
22 Montgomery, RCSC 75 and Ardith Platt 66.

23 Now these sisters are in federal prison
24 because they tried to obey the President who called for
25 the destruction of weapons of mass destruction, so they

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1 did do this in Colorado and they had their inspection
 2 suits on and they risked 20 years in prison to do this.
 3 Now you can be sure they prayed and thought about this
 4 for a full year. They are still in prison and I would
 5 just like to read a little bit from a letter, there are
 6 pictures here, but I always take it to demonstrations,
 7 this is the one in Victorville.

8 Thanks be to God there are so many folks like
 9 you who are able and willing to face reality and to
 10 work for change before the whole system collapses. We
 11 must not be taken in by W's new plan called ownership
 12 society. This is based heavily on individual savings .
 13 How many of the poor have any savings? Meanwhile
 14 Congress has provided over six billion for research,
 15 expansion and upgrades in our country's nuclear
 16 capabilities. The administration succeeded in pushing
 17 through the repeal of the law banning the development
 18 of a smaller more usable low yield warhead. Congress
 19 provided funding for study of a new bunker buster
 20 warhead and so on and so forth.

21 But I just want to say: Yes, of this, in the
 22 year, the same year that the US votes in the union were
 23 against bringing the CTBT into force, yes 173; no, one
 24 the US. Two, compliance with the NPT, Nuclear
 25 Non-proliferation Treaty called for a total elimination

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1 of nuclear weapons, yes 164; no, two. Abstentions, 14.
 2 Three, compliance with the 2000 NPT program
 3 which includes missile defenses, weaponization of space
 4 and reduction of non-strategic weapons, yes 128, no 6
 5 US plus, abstinences 41. We all know -- it goes on
 6 like this --

7 MR. BROWN: If you can summarize.

8 MS. GOODPASTURE: I want to call attention
 9 that there is another organization I would like to
 10 bring the reality of their existence here it's The
 11 International Conference on Terrorism in a Globalized
 12 World and there was a mention of terrorism today. One
 13 statement perhaps two I will select. Encouraged by the
 14 US doctrine of preemptive strikes, Israel has bombed
 15 Syria on the pretext of self-defense inflicting further
 16 violence. This is State terrorism. We condemn State
 17 terrorism in all forms and so on. The urgency of the
 18 threat to life calls us to be creative. And I will end
 19 with this: Concerted and organized response to
 20 rediscover peace. We challenge the churches, religious
 21 bodies and our partners to join us in the furthering of
 22 ecumenical, interfaith and multi-religious coalition of
 23 people's movements and other groups. The people's
 24 forum for a global peace for life. A space for
 25 cultural and spiritual resistance for hearing the

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cont.

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1 stories of those pressed down by militarized
2 globalization. And for articulating people's visions
3 and common actions for a just peace in the face of US
4 unilateralism and the quest for global domination.

5 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Reverend Don McKinnon.

6 SPEAKER: Don is not here. I will submit his
7 statements unless someone wishes to read it.

8 MR. BROWN: That will be fine. We will be
9 glad to take that. Is it Carmen Hartono? And Carmen
10 will be followed by Paul Rea.

11 MS. HARTONO: Good afternoon. I am here for
12 my aunt who is a physics professor at Einstein
13 University in El Salvador. I am also here for my
14 husband who is a Viet Nam vet. I am also here for a
15 friend who once was a mathematician at NASA.

16 My friend thought she was developing a formula
17 for a rocket to go to Mars. A year later, she found
18 that she had developed develop the first ballistic
19 missile. She felt betrayed by her country and she
20 decided to leave NASA and she became a religious
21 sister.

22 My husband also felt betrayed when he was in
23 Viet Nam because that is where he learned that the US
24 had allowed Israeli jets to attack a US ship, a navel
25 ship right off of the Egyptian coast and the purpose,

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1 we think, is because at that time, Israel developed
2 nuclear weapons and this ship would have found that
3 out.

4 My aunt in El Salvador, she believes in
5 democracy and supports the FLMN which is a socialist
6 party in El Salvador. After Spain elected a socialist
7 candidate the US sent notice to El Salvador that they
8 must reelect the Bush supported candidate. With
9 memories of 70,000 people that were killed in
10 El Salvador, the last time El Salvador disagreed with
11 US foreign policy, the Salvadoran people decided to
12 elect the Bush supported candidate and El Salvador
13 remains in the coalition of the willing in Iraq.

14 Scientists in Germany were used for Nazi
15 atrocities. With total respect I ask government
16 employees to think how they are being used to support
17 an imperial power that is oppressing the world. Thank
18 you.

19 MR. BROWN: Paul will be followed by Steve
20 Gallagher.

21 MR. REA: Well, I would like to offer the
22 possibility of a little comic relief. I have been
23 moved to tears several times, but let me kind of
24 flashback 2000 years ago, the Chinese sage Confucius
25 pointed out that the beginnings of solutions to any

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1 problem lie with purifying the language.
2 So I'd like to look at the layers of lies that
3 we deal with and that have crept into much of our
4 discourse this afternoon. So let's start with Orwell.
5 Orwell, of course, gave us the concept of New speak.
6 And you remember in 1984 we had everything nicely
7 reversed that so war was called by the government peace
8 and then during the Vietnam war we had saturation
9 bombing by B52's and that was air activity, Walter
10 Cronkite told us, just flying around active in the wild
11 blue yonder there and so forth. Then a little more
12 recently we have more air pollution called the clear
13 skies initiative. Still more recently we have programs
14 that degrade education called no child left behind.
15 You are getting the idea here. It is sort of like do a
16 180 on what you hear and maybe you will get at the
17 truth.
18 Now, of course then we have nuke speak, a
19 specialized language that reflects the same principles
20 of new speak and so we have the most deadly offensive
21 weapons in the history of humanity called the peace
22 maker missiles, isn't that sweet. Then we have
23 airborne leaks are plumes, oh golly, just like a bird
24 flying over head dropped a feather, only that might be
25 purple iodine 131.

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1 Okay, and then we have leaks? No, we don't
2 have leaks from nuclear facilities, we have unplanned
3 emissions and accidents -- they never happen or once in
4 a million years; but they are not accidents, of course,
5 the press releases tell us that we have incidents or
6 events and then, of course, testing nuclear bombs as
7 someone just mentioned is nicely papered over with
8 stockpile Stewardship and I love that phrase
9 particularly and I find it, frankly, obscene, because
10 Stewardship, if we were to open the Bible to the old
11 testament, is the injunction that God gave to Adam and
12 Eve to care for this planet and all of a sudden this
13 religious term has been turned into the proliferation
14 of a new generation of nuclear weapons all under the
15 cover of religiosity. I could go on for quite a bit on
16 the religiosity of nuclear weapons starting with the
17 Trinity test, right? Uh-huh, yes. Man playing God.
18 Then with a little more humor we come to the
19 sexier versions of this and of course, Helen Caldicott
20 has done a wonderful job with giving us member missile
21 envy, but then, of course, Dr. Strangelove, pardon the
22 pun, laid this out for us long before with premier kiss
23 off, General Buck Turgedson, remember? Merkin Muffly
24 check your dictionary on those words and so forth --
25 and of course with all the phallic symbols in there,

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1 the cigars, the missiles and then we had Slim Pickings
2 riding down the H-bombs with his hat and so forth with
3 the bomb as a huge phallus.
4 So we have this sexualization of nuclear
5 weapons as well, so they are not only religious, but
6 they are sexy as well.
7 Okay. On a little more somber note, I would
8 like to give a quote that may move me to tears again.
9 When Opie, Jay Robert Oppenheimer, the guy that brought
10 us nuclear weapons, the genius from Berkeley that went
11 to Los Alamos, looked through the deep dark glass and
12 saw the first atom bomb go off, Opie pulled back,
13 crumbled down behind the sandbags and so forth and
14 muttered, quoting the Sandscript which he had studied,
15 I have become death, destroyer of millions. That is
16 the founder of the nuclear movement right there when he
17 realized what happened. Afterwards, numerous other
18 people in a Manhattan project wrote to Truman pleading,
19 88 of the Manhattan scientists wrote pleading with
20 Truman saying, you know, if you have to show this
21 weapon, blow it off in Tokyo harbor to show the
22 Japanese, they will see the power of this and they will
23 surrender, but of course governments and politicians
24 got a hold of this, intoxicated by the God-like power
25 of the bomb and you know the rest of the story.

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1 MR. BROWN: Sorry, you are at your five minute
2 limit, if you can wrap up.
3 MR. RAE: Thank you. And then later on many
4 of these same physicists, the geniuses that put their
5 skills to work said: We physicists have known sin, and
6 I invite people to ponder knowing sin, thank you.
7 MR. BROWN: Steve Gallagher and Carl Anderson
8 will follow.
9 MR. GALLAGHER: Hello, my name is Steve
10 Gallagher from Santa Rosa. I am a -- I have been an
11 advocate for people that have been sexually abused for
12 the last ten years by those in religious and
13 educational authority and I don't really feel like I
14 can add much. I mean everybody has said quite a lot of
15 wonderful stuff. One thing on the issue of jobs, I am
16 a carpenter and there is no excuse for placing profit
17 and money and economic gain ahead of spiritual and
18 moral values and I am appalled by that. I mean, they
19 are carving up Mars now, do you know what I mean? They
20 are carving up Mars. All of our problems today can be
21 traced to greed. They can all be traced to greed. You
22 know, I was gonna -- I was going to -- in theory I was
23 supposed to take a business class, a beginning business
24 class and one of the first founding principal in the
25 business, in business is this notion of rational self

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1 interest. What a lie. It's greed. It's greed.
2 Rational self interest is greed. It's condoned greed.
3 It is like, you know, leeches sucking on cows that,
4 like, take them to the brink of death but don't kill
5 them so they can keep sucking them. That is what our
6 government is doing to us. That is what our
7 multinational corporations are doing to us. It is
8 disgusting. Everything. I don't care if you look at
9 the Bible. I don't care if you look at the words of
10 Jesus, I don't care if you look at the Hindus, the
11 Buddhist, you look at animistic religions of indigenous
12 peoples, there is no excuse for what this country is
13 doing. We have become the red coats of the world. If
14 you look at -- if you look at -- look at our
15 Declaration of Independence. Everything -- they gave a
16 list of all the things that they were opposing the
17 British government about and we are now doing every one
18 of those to the rest of the world and ourselves and one
19 of the quotes was: When a prince, by his -- this is a
20 rough quote: A prince, when a prince by his every
21 action brands himself a tyrant he is no longer worthy
22 to be the ruler of a free people and that is what we
23 have degraded to. That is what we have degraded to.
24 And, you know, I think one telling thing that Jesus
25 said, he said if you have wronged your brother, you go

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1 to him with open arms and you admit what you have done
2 and you ask how you can make that right, and we don't
3 do that. We don't do that. Our government doesn't do
4 that. I am appalled -- everywhere that I go I see
5 flags on cars, I see proud to be an American. Proud of
6 what? You know? That is true, we dropped those bombs
7 on Japan. We didn't need to do that. We had
8 annihilated their Air Force. We had annihilated their
9 Navy. We had bombed their cities back into the stone
10 age and it was about showing Russia what we had, you
11 know. I know people with relatives, I know people that
12 are related to the people from Hiroshima Nagasaki and
13 it is appalling.
14 MR. BROWN: You've got one minute left.
15 MR. GALLAGHER: I was shocked. I just
16 couldn't believe it when Bush, you know, when Bush
17 started breaking all these laws about the test ban
18 treaty and everything else and, you know, he's insane,
19 he's insane, this is all about money, this is all about
20 greed, this is all about power and he is evil and all
21 the men that are behind him are evil and Cheney is
22 evil. They are demonic. They are insane and this is
23 just deplorable. Thank you.
24 MR. BROWN: The next speaker is Carl Anderson.
25 We have a number of people left to speak and, again,

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1 let me remind you, this is your opportunity to comment
2 on the content of the environmental impact statement.
3 DOE is making a record of this. They are obliged to
4 respond to your comments as they relate to the EIS, so
5 Carl is up next and Ron Hoffman will follow.
6 MR. ANDERSON: Carl Anderson, Oakland,
7 California. I will be modifying slightly my prepared
8 statement. On the Bio Safety Level Three Facility.
9 Under international law, offensive uses of biological
10 warfare are completely prohibited. However, existing
11 international law has been criticized by many including
12 the current US administration who have pointed out that
13 a rigorous on demand transparent inspection regime is
14 necessary to have confidence that laboratories like the
15 BSL-3 are not to be used in any way that might
16 facilitate offensive use of biological warfare. There
17 is an urgent problem with co-locating any advanced bio
18 safety facility at the Livermore site as currently
19 proposed. As stated on Page S1 quote: The primary
20 purpose of continuing operation of LLNL is to provide
21 support for the National Nuclear Security
22 Administration's NNSA's nuclear weapons stockpile
23 Stewardship missions, end quote, that is weapons of
24 mass destruction. Further more LLNL is deeply involved
25 in quote offensive strike systems, comma nuclear, end

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1 quote. That is from page S2. And ever since 1945
2 offensive nuclear strike systems have been
3 fundamentally conceived as a means of escalation of
4 non-WMD war to nuclear war. These fundamental elements
5 of LLNL's primary mission cannot be sustained without a
6 rigorous program of security and confidentiality, that
7 is, opaqueness. It is unlikely, in my opinion, that
8 LLNL will conduct research in offensive uses of
9 biological warfare, however, given the Laboratory's
10 record in offensive uses of weapons of mass destruction
11 other than biological and given the security
12 requirements of a facility whose primary purpose is
13 weapons of mass destruction I don't see how any
14 objective observing can have full confidence in any
15 inspection regime for anything like a BSL-3 facility if
16 it is located at a site with the necessary opaqueness
17 of LLNL. People, opaqueness and transparency are
18 antonyms, antonyms. So a BSL-3 facility at Livermore
19 will not be understood as certainly out of the
20 offensive WMD business. This lack of confidence will
21 significantly undermine biological warfare. The
22 environmental consequences of biological war caused in
23 significant part by location of BSL-3 facility at the
24 Livermore site must therefore be part of a realistic
25 site-wide environment impact statement.

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1 Plutonium AVLIS, page S4 has a typographical
 2 error of course. Weapons grade plutonium is not in
 3 short supply. Some years back the National Academy of
 4 Sciences did a whole study on what to do with the
 5 surplus of PU 239. Its decay is so slow as to be truly
 6 negligible from a supply standpoint. I see no
 7 reasonable reason for production of weapons grade
 8 plutonium. Furthermore, as demonstrated at Rocky
 9 Flats, plutonium vapors are notoriously toxic and
 10 difficult to cleanup.

11 MR. BROWN: One minute left.

12 MR. GALLAGHER: Perhaps there are hopes that
 13 with plutonium of even higher isotopic purity than
 14 currently stockpiled nuclear weapons might be designed
 15 to give more hope for victory through nuclear
 16 escalation. Those hopes are utterly vain. As Ronald
 17 Reagan, of all people once said, quote: A nuclear war
 18 can never be one and must never be fought end quote,
 19 and McGeorge Bundy and others have pointed out perhaps
 20 he didn't mean what he said but that fact does not
 21 change the truth of what Reagan said.

22 Given these facts, I see no reason whatsoever
 23 for the acceptability of plutonium AVLIS. In scoping
 24 of the site-wide environmental impact statement AVLIS
 25 was not originally mentioned. Someone in DOE must have

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1 thought that such an idea could be hidden from view.
 2 Perhaps they realized at some level that an idea as
 3 fundamentally stupid as plutonium AVLIS would not
 4 withstand public scrutiny.

5 MR. BROWN: Thanks.

6 MR. HOFFMAN: My name is Ron Hoffman,
 7 H-o-f-f-m-a-n. Thanks for the opportunity to
 8 participate in the show this afternoon. I will touch
 9 on just a couple points. I think a lot has been pretty
 10 eloquently and movingly covered by a lot of my comrades
 11 here.

12 Just harken to the AVLIS thing. The prized
 13 plutonium -- I mean, I suppose if you all think that
 14 that is perfectly safe or that the increased use of
 15 tritium, which the Lab doesn't really have a sterling
 16 reputation on containing is cool, then I suppose it
 17 would be somewhat sanguine, if you were going to do it
 18 in your rec room, as long as you lived on IO or some
 19 place sufficiently far away, but what's going to be the
 20 end product of that? I mean, why? I mean, if we were
 21 to get lots of plutonium we could make pretty
 22 sophisticated bombs out of a little over two, three
 23 kilos. I think probably the answer is smarter, cuter,
 24 special purpose weapons and the sexier, cuter weapons
 25 there are, the more likely they are to be used because

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1 this will say this is for some little specific purpose
2 it isn't really going to trigger a whole big response
3 thing.

4 Well, I would suggest under the doctrine of if
5 you build it, they will come, you know, if we build
6 these more sophisticated sexier, cuter weapons, they
7 are gonna be used and the pressure to use them is going
8 to be a lot more both within the scientific and
9 engineering community and certainly politically.

10 I want to address the jobs thing just a little
11 bit without making any moral statement about it, but if
12 you look at the numbers, as far as jobs created by the
13 weapons industry in particular, the nuclear weapons
14 industry, this is an enormously capital intensive
15 enterprise. You get much more bang for your buck
16 putting it into things that help produce goods and
17 services. And I am sure a lot of the people who work
18 at the Lab who are enormously talented and smart, and I
19 really admire their work, I really got off on a lot of
20 that high tech stuff, you know, I think it's great fun,
21 I love those toys, even if they are maybe a bit over
22 priced, okay, so --

23 But, you know, if the effort goes into making
24 the metaphorical better mouse trap, not that I have
25 anything against rodents per se, because I keep them in

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1 their place, you get more jobs, that kind of activity
2 produces more jobs.

3 I was going to say, I don't have any grand
4 kids yet, I am waiting for my son to do something about
5 that; but, I have a couple grand nieces and grand
6 nephews who live in this area and out of the area and I
7 really wonder what's going to happen to them and their
8 progeny.

9 MR. BROWN: One minute remaining.

10 MR. HOFFMAN: Because what I see happening, and
11 what we are using our best and brightest people doing
12 is destroying ourselves. Human beings as a species are
13 very clever but we always aren't very wise and one gets
14 caught up in a particular employment track -- a lot of
15 those skills would be put to much better use. I thank
16 you for your time.

17 MR. BROWN: Thank you. We have to change tape
18 in the court reporter's stuff. We are going to take a
19 quick break. Norma Harrison and Margaret Bowman will
20 be next. We are going to take a quick break for the
21 court reporter.

22 (Short recess).

23 MR. BROWN: Norma Harrison.

24 MS. HARRISON: Thanks. I am not gonna say
25 much about the Lab, per se, just my -- I am here to

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1 oppose the continued behavior of the rulership to
2 create murderous weapons that will poison the universe 70/04.01
3 for longer than the universe is old regardless of the
4 lies told about how they are gonna make it safe.
5 The idea is we have murderers here in this
6 country who murder us and themselves and we send
7 murderers abroad and we call them poor young men who
8 don't have a job and we don't call them murderers and
9 they are murderers and they are murdering people and we
10 want to have responsibility where it belongs for these
11 terrible murders and tortures and torments that are
12 caused the people by these terrible practices.
13 So, what I want to talk a little bit about is
14 this is a micro operation, this is one of the many,
15 many things that results from terrible imperialist
16 governments. I will use short term language, but
17 anyway, and I work with a macro organization, I work
18 with The Peace and Freedom party so most of you know
19 now that I have told everybody about this and the idea
20 is we want to save the world for all of us to give us a
21 wonderful life. I don't believe in greed. I think
22 greed is something the church tells us about, you are
23 greedy and you are not greedy. Wanting a fulsome life
24 is not greedy. Marx explained it he said it you get
25 there first in this structure and you grab it first, if

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1 you get there first and grab it first and control it
2 first then you will make immense profit off of it and
3 that is what the nature of this system is this
4 individualistic grabatious kind of arrangement instead
5 of mutualistic.
6 It is very hard to do socialism, especially in
7 the face of the media that is owned by the owners who
8 do all this telling us about the failures of socialism.
9 Well, like other things that we need to reclaim that
10 are ours we want to reclaim our language, our language
11 have struggled together to give us all lovely lives.
12 We all want to do that. We are not permitted to. Our
13 taxes are not given to the creation of, you know,
14 somebody spoke of it to give us health care, to give us
15 housing, to give us the pleasures of life and when they
16 reduce taxes for the poor, as my paper that you might
17 have gotten tells you, the taxes don't go to pay for
18 our parks and our public services and our social
19 services and so the poor are taxed again, you know,
20 disproportionately and they are not even looking at
21 huge wealth and how that gets taxed.
22 And so I am encouraging you to vote peace and
23 freedom, to support socialism to struggle for socialism
24 how ever you do it in the fall if you vote for our
25 candidates and we are not only running a Presidential

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1 candidate we are running State senator and US senator,
 2 that keeps us on the ballot. If we raise two percent
 3 of the vote we stay on the ballot and the discussion is
 4 able to continue, the socialistic discussion. We do
 5 not expect to win justice at the ballot box. That is
 6 one of our platform clauses. We expect to continue to
 7 struggle on the streets and build grass roots struggle
 8 and enable us all to talk about what we want to do in
 9 order for us all to give us all these lovely lives we
 10 are all talking about. We deserve to life as well as
 11 the rich and the rich live with security, they live
 12 with comfort, they live with full access to the
 13 benefits and enjoyment of life. We are looking for the
 14 benefits and enjoyment of life for all of us in care of
 15 earth and the universe now, which we have begun to
 16 attack.

17 MR. BROWN: One minute left.

18 MS. HARRISON: Thank you. If you will realize
 19 that California will send a democratic elector to vote
 20 for Kerry, right, without question. So your third
 21 party vote is not -- will be with impunity. You don't
 22 have to worry and the friends tell you, well, you know,
 23 the answer to people when you vote for a third party
 24 and they say oh you caused the loss of the election,
 25 you say no the democrats caused it, the Republicans

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1 caused it, the fact that they don't have good policy is
 2 why we chose third party because we care so
 3 desperately, thank you.

4 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Okay. Margaret Bowman
 5 who will be followed by Jane Maxwell.

6 MS. BOWMAN: I wish to speak in support of the
 7 curatorship option, particularly that area in which I
 8 support arms control and non-proliferation. I
 9 represent the ecology group of Saint John's Episcopal
 10 Church in Oakland and am a founding member of the
 11 Regional Episcopal Environmental Commission in San
 12 Francisco. We object to the national policy that
 13 supports the development of nuclear weaponry, the
 14 boomerang effect brings them around and back to haunt
 15 us. We hope you will consider this reflection a vision
 16 of what earth can be. Let me present the really big
 17 picture for the Department of Energy.

18 If the earth were only a few feet in diameter
 19 floating a few feet above a field somewhere, people
 20 would come from everywhere to marvel at it. People
 21 would walk around it, marveling at its big pools of
 22 water, its little pools and the water flowing between
 23 the pools. People would marvel at the bumps on it and
 24 the holes in it and they would marvel at the very thin
 25 layer of gas surrounding it and the water suspended in

71/02.01,
 08.01

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1 the gas. The people would marvel at the creatures
 2 walking around the surface of the ball and at the
 3 creatures in the water. The people would declare it as
 4 sacred because it was the only one and they would
 5 protect it so that it would not be hurt. The ball
 6 would be the greatest wonder known and people would
 7 come to pray to it, to be healed, to gain knowledge, to
 8 know beauty and to wonder how it could be. People
 9 would love it and defend it with their lives because
 10 they would somehow know that their lives, their own
 11 roundedness could be nothing without it. If the earth
 12 were only a few feet in diameter.

13 Author unknown.

14 We ask you, the Department of Energy, to
 15 eliminate the escalation of nuclear weapon development
 16 at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. For starters at this
 17 time, this request is accompanied by a prayer that our
 18 best and our brightest scientific minds will be able to
 19 work for human and environmental betterment in the
 20 future. Shut the nukes down. Thank you.

21 MR. BROWN: Jane Maxwell and Dirk Neyhart will
 22 follow.

23 MS. MAXWELL: Like most of us here, I am
 24 overwhelmed by the absurdity of the situation in which
 25 we find ourselves in which we as a nation have enough

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 08.01
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1 weapons of mass destruction to destroy the world many
 2 times over and yet, even though we are now indisputably
 3 the world's sole super power the government seems to
 4 want us not to be merely tens but hundred of thousands
 5 of times more powerful than other nations.

6 It is no wonder that non-Americans are fearful
 7 and resentful of our power, not of our freedoms, not of
 8 our wealth, but of our gargantuan powers of
 9 destruction. Of the five options in the comparison of
 10 five strategies prepared for Tri-Valley Cares I support
 11 the curatorship option. It is the most sane of the
 12 proposed options with which to confront an insane
 13 reality.

14 MR. BROWN: Dirk Neyhart. Dr. Henry Clark.
 15 And Dr. Clark will be followed by Hal Carlstad.

16 Dr. CLARK: Greetings. My name is Dr. Henry
 17 Clark. I am the executive director of the West County
 18 Toxics Coalition and Environment Justice in Richmond,
 19 California, a long-time anti-war peace activist. I am
 20 here to oppose the plan to increase plutonium and
 21 tritium use at the Lawrence Livermore Lab and I oppose
 22 the development of nuclear weapons of mass destruction
 23 at the Lawrence Livermore Lab.

24 As far as jobs is concerned. I am for jobs,
 25 but I am not for jobs at any cost. I am not for jobs

72/02.01

73/04.01

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1 at destroying the planet. If that's the case, if we
 2 were for jobs at any costs, then why not support the
 3 drug dealers in my community. They provide more jobs
 4 than the government than anyone else so it is not a
 5 matter of jobs at any cost. That is foolishness. How
 6 hypocritical it is to be waging war in Iraq, about
 7 weapons of mass destruction and here we are producing
 8 weapons of mass destruction and have a mass destruction
 9 program here and we are sending young men and women
 10 over there to be killed. This is nonsense, it's
 11 hypocritical and it should come to an end period.

12 We should be moving toward reducing and
 13 eliminating weapons of mass destruction and work
 14 towards disarmament and peace. We should have long
 15 been beating our swords into plowshares and spears into
 16 pruning hooks and study war no more. Let's globalize
 17 justice and not war and racism.

18 MR. BROWN: Hal Carlstad. I believe Ted Miles
 19 is next.

20 MR. CARLSTAD: Yeah. I am Hal Carlstad. I am
 21 part of the Unitarian Fellowship in Berkeley and a
 22 former middle school teacher and I had the opportunity
 23 to have the daughter of E.O. Lawrence in the first year
 24 I taught and I have noticed that she has wanted to get
 25 her name withdrawn from the name of the Lab. She is so

74/02.01

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1 ashamed to have her name associated with a agency that
 2 is out for mass destruction that could result in the
 3 elimination of life as we know it. This is beyond
 4 ludicrous. This is crazy greed. I am ashamed of my
 5 government. I am ashamed of the agency that has lent
 6 themselves to destruction. They could do a lot of
 7 things out there to save the world in medical or clean
 8 energy or materials for housing. We don't need
 9 research on making bombs. We need research for peace
 10 and justice for all.

75/07.01

11 Now Mordecai Vanunu, I shook hands with him
 12 last Wednesday at 11:15 a.m. when he got out of prison.
 13 Totally resolute with his arms up in the air convinced
 14 that the government should not be in the business of
 15 war and nuclear weapons. He was resolute. He had
 16 mentioned the lies, the secrecy that went on in making
 17 the bombs and the conspiracy between the Israeli
 18 government and our government in making the bombs.
 19 Totally lied completely. This has got to end. This
 20 madness, it's almost like a nightmare that you -- you
 21 wake up, you say this can't really be true. I have to
 22 think of my grandchildren coming into a world where
 23 they are going to have more, and more and more bombs.
 24 It's unbelievable.

25 Now, Mordecai Venunu got out of prison but he

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1 served his full term and now he's restricted to talk to
2 the media. They want to keep the secrecy of all the
3 stuff that is going on in those labs.

4 I would wonder if they would even allow him,
5 when he gets off of so-called probation or parole,
6 whether our government would even allow him to come
7 here and speak to an agency like this. I have a hunch
8 our government would say no, we have got to keep this
9 all secret and quiet. I wonder if your agency would
10 invite him over here. He has wanted to come to
11 Berkeley and he is going to stay at my house and I am
12 going to -- the next time we have one of these things,
13 I am going to have him here. All right. Thank you.
14 This is a real man.

15 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

16 MR. BROWN: Mr. Miles. I have got Beverly
17 King next.

18 MR. MILES: Good afternoon or maybe it is
19 evening, I am not too sure which. I am Bill Miles, I
20 have been a resident of Livermore for 38 years. A
21 month ago I travelled with about ten other Tri-Valley
22 Cares members back to Washington, D.C. for about three
23 days of talking to our Congressmen and their aides
24 about nuclear issues. Today, now, however, I would
25 like for us to focus our attention on DOE's projected

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1 activities and how they would affect our thinking --
2 how we see ourselves and others. As an analogy,
3 picture ten men in a circle, ten men who represent all
4 men everywhere. Each one has a different perspective
5 of life. Each one knows he's right. Let's give one
6 man, any man a rifle and wait. His whole countenance
7 rises. He becomes even more confident that he's right.
8 For himself and others, he decides it is time to get
9 people organized according to his own particular
10 plan -- obviously, the best way to do it. Alexander
11 the Great, Genghis Khan, Napoleon, Hitler, millions of
12 men with rifles have set out to improve the world
13 according to their plan. Those with a rifle embolden
14 to the cause -- their particular cause. The cause of
15 capitalism and democracy may not fit everyone
16 throughout the world. The English and we have been
17 struggling with democracy for 800 years. Women didn't
18 get to vote until 1920. Only half of eligible
19 Americans vote. Millions of Americans live without
20 adequate health care or education. Rather than being
21 out to save the world with our armies, perhaps we need
22 to save ourselves. The power of a rifle may not be the
23 most appropriate tool. Roman armies were always
24 marching, but Rome fell from within. Our annual
25 military expenditure is as much for the rest of the

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1 world combined. The mightier our military becomes the
 2 more confidence we have in being right and going it
 3 alone. The rights of others are increasingly ignored
 4 and increasingly they fight back, whether they be
 5 terrorists or allies who disagree. In 1970 we promised
 6 nonnuclear nations that in return for their not
 7 developing nuclear arms, we would not increase the
 8 power of ours. We have been increasing the power of
 9 ours.

10 We are a proud nation where being powerful is
 11 equivalent to being right. However, once a man has a
 12 rifle he doesn't give it up easily. My plea to you is
 13 that we not increase the power of our rifle or our
 14 righteousness. Let's set an example for non-nuclear
 15 nations by scaling down our own weapons systems. Let's
 16 not do research to design new pits for nuclear weapons.
 17 Let's not produce tritium targets for the NIF and thus
 18 new weapons systems. We need civilian science
 19 programs. Let's not do the diagnostics for renewed
 20 underground nuclear testing. Does might make right?
 21 Others may just be as right as we are. We are not
 22 perfect either. Please, no new designs for nuclear
 23 weapons. Thank you.

24 MR. BROWN: Beverly King to be followed by
 25 Marilyn Bardet or Bardet.

76/04.01,
26.04

77/07.01

78/02.01

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1 MS. KING: I am Beverly King, a native of
 2 San Francisco. I've lived in this valley since 1966.
 3 My children and most of my grandchildren have been
 4 raised in this valley. My concern is not only for
 5 their health and welfare, but also for everyone else
 6 effected by what we do here. Because of my concern, I
 7 am volunteer with CARES. I am no scientist, no
 8 engineer, nor a lawyer; but, because of the gravity of
 9 what is proposed at the Lab, I'm learning.

10 As a native I have always had an amateur
 11 interest in earthquakes. My family was in
 12 San Francisco in 1906. I was in San Francisco in 1957,
 13 a 5.7 or so quake and know the noise and jolts of being
 14 on solid rocky land. I was here for the earthquakes of
 15 1980 and 1989 and know the sickening sway of alluvial
 16 soil.

17 Imagine placing a bowl of ice cream on the
 18 table and a bowl of jello. The ice cream represents
 19 solid ground, the jello alluvial soil. Then shake the
 20 table. The ice cream moves with the table. The jello
 21 slithers and quivers unpredictably. This valley is
 22 riddled with small fault lines, many of which are
 23 uncharted. The land beneath us is a mishmash of
 24 alluvial or Franciscan soil, confusing even to
 25 geologists. That's jello.

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1 The earthquake on the Greenville fault on
2 January 24th, 1980, was 5.9. Damage to the Lab was
3 10-and-a-half million dollars and six people there were
4 injured.

5 Among the damages were broken gas and water
6 lines and the displacement of mobile structures from
7 their foundations. The Greenville fault lays 15
8 kilometers from the Lab. The Las Positas fault lays
9 one kilometer from the Lab and according to SWEIS, its
10 hazards are poorly understood. The Calaveras runs
11 along the foot of the hills to the west and farther to
12 the west on the other side of the hills is the Hayward
13 fault. On October 21st, 1868 a 7.0 earthquake killed
14 30 people, destroyed much property, including the
15 Mission San Jose and there were very few people in the
16 East Bay and in this valley at that time. Both these
17 fault lines have predictions of major quakes in the
18 future. I won't even go into the infamous San Andreas.
19 The fact is we live on alluvial soil in an earthquake
20 prone area and that includes the Lab.

21 A month or two ago there was a very small
22 swarm of tiny earthquakes. They did no damage. They
23 are a reminder that we live in an active earthquake
24 area.

25 MR. BROWN: One minute left.

79/14.01

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1 MS. KING: Now, the Lab is not noted for
2 airing its problems in public. According to
3 Dr. Currium of Santa Cruz, many by buildings are at
4 risk including those where genetic modification of bio
5 agents is conducted. I shudder considering these
6 implications. I am going to rush this. Plutonium is
7 being vaporized and I don't understand this, but I do
8 know that you don't touch a hot stove. Radioactive
9 materials used at the Lab are hazardous under the best
10 of circumstances which do not exist at the Lab. Along
11 with an earthquake they propose a catastrophe beyond
12 imagining. Now, I am prepared to live under the
13 natural hazard of earthquakes, I am not willing to
14 increase the danger of earthquakes with the potential
15 release of radioactive materials and bio agents.
16 People would die unnecessarily and this beautiful
17 valley could be unusable for generations. Not only is
18 creating these dangers at the Lab wrong and immoral,
19 but the dangers are multiplied by being in an
20 earthquake area. My government owes its people better
21 than this. You must reduce the amount of plutonium on
22 site, not increase it. You must stop the development
23 of new and modified nuclear weapons and work toward
24 total nuclear disarmament. You must stop genetic
25 modification and spraying of select bio warfare agents.

80/25.01

81/04.01

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1 For the welfare of those living in the valley, those
 2 potentially at risk in the area and the safety and
 3 welfare of the world, we must stop this madness. Thank
 4 you.

81/04.01
 cont.

5 MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. Marilyn, are you
 6 here? Okay. And Frank Chambers will follow Marilyn.

7 MS. BARDET: My name is Marilyn Bardet and I
 8 am from Benicia. I have been for a very long time
 9 following the nuclear policy of the United States. I
 10 worked at the Institute for Defense and Disarmament
 11 studies in Cambridge volunteering for two years in the
 12 1980's. I have actively in my own town worked on
 13 environmental cleanups for eight years including one
 14 that is a military site cleanup. I started the
 15 restoration advisory board there for cleaning up the
 16 Bieneusi arsenal and it cost Ford motor subsidiary
 17 close to 13 million dollars to cleanup a less than 240
 18 acres to build 400 houses so you can imagine the costs
 19 of true cleanup when you are talking about protecting
 20 people's safety. I have followed that cleanup since
 21 1997.

22 I live in a 50 mile radius and in fact 38
 23 miles from Livermore, so I represent all the people in
 24 my town who couldn't be here today to talk about this
 25 lab and its destiny. I also believe that San Francisco

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1 that has adopted the precautionary principle ought to
 2 be respected and for its protection. I believe we all
 3 now live in a sacrifice zone that were talked about
 4 back in the '60's and '50's when our government's MAD
 5 policy would have allowed for ten million deaths in the
 6 United States in order for us to quote protect
 7 ourselves in the case of a strike by the Soviet Union.
 8 I would like to endorse and critique the analysis of
 9 Tri-Valley Cares whom I greatly and deeply respect
 10 especially Marylia Kelley and her devotion over the
 11 decades and also the work of the young people from the
 12 University of Washington. I think it is fabulous you
 13 came down to speak and I endorse and would incorporate
 14 your comments into my own.

15 I would like to just say historically I am
 16 also greatly interested in America's energy policy. I
 17 am now affiliated the Post Carbon Institute which is
 18 becoming an international clearing house for people
 19 interested in what we are going to face when we begin
 20 to be part of a post carbon future when oil depletion
 21 is the name of the game and right now in Washington,
 22 D.C. there is a conference going on between highest
 23 level government officials from Saudi Arabia and the
 24 United States and I am sure part of that discussion
 25 will have to do with Aramco's estimates of its global

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1 reserves and the Gauware reserve in Saudi Arabia. I
 2 believe DOE is poised here to talk not only about
 3 defense policy that supports 725 bases over seas, which
 4 is backed up by our lab, essentially, because we always
 5 threaten the nuclear threat as our ultimate weapon. We
 6 are here talking about defense policy, therefore, and
 7 this EIS would be incomplete if it didn't plot beyond
 8 ten years what this policy leads to when you are
 9 talking about developing future battlefield nuclear
 10 weapons and bunker busters of that sort.

82/31.02,
02.01

11 Right now the debate is heating up about the
 12 quality of the estimates for global oil and natural gas
 13 reserves. You are going to be using more energy at
 14 this facility. Will you require the energy of another
 15 nuclear power plant. I know Dick Cheney's policy and
 16 Spencer Abraham's report which I have read on the DOE
 17 site calls for 94 coal plants across 36 states, nuclear
 18 power plants built all over the country and one of the
 19 things that I have been most focused on is the
 20 development of LNG facilities up and down the coast. I
 21 recently helped defeat the Bechtel/Shell project in
 22 Vallejo and I want you to be aware that for Livermore,
 23 you will have to be very concerned about energy in the
 24 future. We are talking about within this decade a huge
 25 change in shift and I believe what we are witnessing in

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1 this expansion at Livermore Lab is a kind of plan B
 2 desperate act to support policies that we in our right
 3 minds would never support in the future as we face post
 4 carbon world.

5 MR. BROWN: A little less than a minute left.

6 MS. BARDET: I would like to point to two
 7 books I would like to incorporate into my comments.
 8 One written by a friend of mine Robbie Nichols who
 9 worked with Roger Mulender when they developed the
 10 Start I Start II talks called, Who Will Stop The Bomb,
 11 a primer on nuclear proliferation written in 1985 and
 12 truthfully this is a book that -- question of what will
 13 happen when Pakistan gets the bomb. Well, the US
 14 military supported Pakistan CIA, Pakistan military. We
 15 know there was some connection with Dr. Cohn's ability
 16 to get those pieces and bits to make his bombs.

17 Another book that I want to incorporate into
 18 the record is Carol Gallagher's book written in 1993,
 19 American Ground Zero, The Secret Nuclear War which
 20 tells us about how the government lies to us. I can't
 21 really accept any EIS that does not incorporate the
 22 kinds of ways in which the American public was deceived
 23 during the nuclear test site program in Nevada and all
 24 of the things, the complicity of the government, not
 25 only that the great sins of omission by our government

83/02.01

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1 and not being honest with it people. These are the
 2 kinds of things that are deeply political obviously but
 3 you cannot pretend that what you are doing here and the
 4 expansion of this Lab is not deeply political. There
 5 is no such thing as Stewardship of nuclear weapons when
 6 you are talking about bringing more plutonium to this
 7 site, creating greater hazards to the entire Bay Area
 8 and it should be of great note in that this is not
 9 analyzed in the EIS and that your interests in only
 10 discussing the ramifications for five to ten years is
 11 greatly amiss.

83/02.01
 cont.

12 In context --

13 MR. BROWN: That should be it.

14 MS. BARDET: Yes, in context of the future
 15 that we are heading for on oil depleted future, thank
 16 you.

17 MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you.

18 Frank, you are next. Again, in consideration
 19 of the folks who remain to speak, if we can try and
 20 restrict our comments to five minutes or less. Cynthia
 21 Johnson will follow.

22 MR. CHAMBERS: I will be relatively brief
 23 since I spent a great time preparing for, delivering
 24 statements and working at the August 2002 meeting and
 25 in particular, let me just identify myself right off, I

84/31.02

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1 am a 26 year-and-a-half employee of
 2 Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory working there
 3 today. One of the things, I will give you one quote
 4 from the presentation last August a year and half ago.
 5 Stockpile Stewardship is the new Y2K hoax. A real but
 6 relatively small problem blown up to attempt to justify
 7 the business as usual atmosphere at the LLNL.

8 Now, I have put a number of remarks in at that
 9 time. I thought that things would be covered and I
 10 would say please read my remarks from that meeting, but
 11 I don't know where they went. And in particular, I
 12 have to admit I did not read all 2103 pages of the
 13 document. I started to this morning to look for a very
 14 specific question which I raised and, in fact, I am out
 15 of order, because I have to go home now and I am going
 16 out with my wife, we have a nurse coming to take care
 17 of our handicapped son tonight, so I will be leaving,
 18 so thank you for taking me out of order.

19 And I am also -- a much more mundane question
 20 here. Specifically, I asked at the meeting in 2002 and
 21 then followed up with a letter, in which I made the
 22 following statements: It is my belief that there is a
 23 significant increase in the incidence of serious birth
 24 defects among the offspring of the employees of the
 25 Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Furthermore,

85/23.02

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1 the LLNL management is aware of this problem and
 2 steadfastly refuses to study the issue.

3 I submitted those comments in a letter. I
 4 made verbal comments. I now get your 2103 page report.
 5 Comments also indicated -- this is on page S8, the
 6 summary. That the LLNL SPEIS should evaluate the
 7 increased levels of melanoma and birth defects in
 8 Livermore, California. I specifically stated in the
 9 employees of Livermore the employee -- children of
 10 employees of Livermore, what happened here, and I won't
 11 quote from the rest of the document, it appears in
 12 several places, the question was taken as the children
 13 in Livermore, not the children of Lab employees. The
 14 question was not addressed.

15 I will say another study found that birth
 16 defect rates in Livermore are similar to the overall
 17 rates in the State of California. I went to your
 18 references. You have referenced the California
 19 Department of Health Services, birth defects around
 20 Livermore 1983, 1989. I have a cursory familiarization
 21 with this study. My son was born in 1986. He is
 22 severely handicapped. He cannot be here tonight
 23 because among other things he can't talk; but, I asked:
 24 Was he included in this study? No, because his defects
 25 were not obvious at the time of his birth. Moreover,

85/23.02
cont.

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1 this study was done specific to the -- 94550 based upon
 2 ZIP codes, it was done to the 94550 ZIP code, not to
 3 either children of laboratory employees, who would be
 4 the most exposed of any group or to people who are in
 5 close proximity of the laboratory -- we live about a
 6 half mile from the laboratory at that time.

7 So what I am really here to do is to chide
 8 you: What about my question? I received a phone call
 9 some time last week, somebody very excited. They have
 10 to answer this time.

11 What about last time? Are you going to deal
 12 with this question? So that is really all I have to
 13 say, I also do have to say, though, my son has become
 14 very seriously ill in the last year. Things have
 15 gotten considerably worse. I would ask you to pray for
 16 him. If you believe in that, I don't know that I do
 17 anymore. I would also say that I have made a real
 18 effort to try to deal responsibly with this problem and
 19 not go to a public forum, not go to sound bites. This
 20 is a collection of papers, letters, documents of the
 21 first two years of my trying to get this dealt with
 22 responsibly by the laboratory and if I am angry and
 23 bitter, it started ten years ago, it goes on today and
 24 I challenge you in this document to, indeed, and I
 25 quote from one of you guys, all comments will be

85/23.02
cont.

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1 responded to in the final LLNL SW/SPEIS, I challenge 85/23.02
 2 you to respond to this one. Thank you. cont.
 3 MR. BROWN: Cynthia Johnson.
 4 MS. JOHNSON: I am a very simple minded person
 5 but I still just simply want to associate my voice with
 6 all of those here today who spoke for life, like the
 7 father who is concerned about his son. I mean, I think
 8 we all know in the deepest part of our hearts and souls
 9 that Livermore, Livermore is a death camp. It really,
 10 really is. We will not -- we cannot go on living as we
 11 are very long if even this expansion of the Lab goes
 12 on. I definitely want to associate my voice with the
 13 Tri-Valley Cares and the Western States Legal
 14 Foundation. I am very, very grateful for those
 15 organizations who do the hard work. I was with the
 16 people in '82 and '83, the 500, the 1,000 who were
 17 arrested here because it had always been a dream that
 18 we have to stop, we have to stop Livermore. I mean, we
 19 know that it is a death camp. I think people know it
 20 in our -- in this, I never wanted to use the word
 21 imperialism because I thought that was a word that
 22 divided people, but now, now we know that this is a
 23 country, an empire, and I am a citizen of this empire,
 24 so I am just asking the people at the National Nuclear
 25 Security Administration, and even as we look at those

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1 words, we do not put our faith, there is no security in
 2 nuclear whether it is a nuclear power plant or a
 3 nuclear weapons lab that is going to be making more
 4 weapons of mass destruction and I don't think it's
 5 actually greed that is at the bottom. When I was in
 6 Israel now to greet Mordecai Venunu who was in solitary
 7 confinement for 12 years I stood next to a Israeli man
 8 who held a sign in Hebrew and English and it said:
 9 Stop the fear. They are telling citizens in our
 10 society that we somehow need these weapons. No, we
 11 need to abolish these weapons, then there is a chance 86/01.03
 12 that this beautiful earth can go on.
 13 I don't want to be negative and I don't doubt
 14 anybody's sincerity or any individual. We are just one
 15 six/billionth of this planet and we all just have to
 16 look inside our hearts and know that we can go in a
 17 different direction but we do need to go in a different
 18 direction. I lived in Washington for 14 years. I was
 19 co-director of an organization called Women's Strike
 20 For Peace and they are an organization that started in
 21 1960 when mothers who found out that the Strontium-90
 22 in their milk would affect their children. President
 23 Kennedy and his science advisor said it was those women
 24 rising up that was responsible for the partial test
 25 ban. Yeah. So we did something great in our lives.

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1 We started the partial test ban. The nuclear weapons
 2 explosions in the air were causing tremendous cancers.
 3 Then we got the partial test ban but now we
 4 have moved back again, we are going in the wrong
 5 direction. So all I am asking of course we can't have
 6 an expansion of the Livermore weapons lab, we have to
 7 have abolition. I support the plans of Tri-Valley
 8 Cares which really follows these things, but we have to
 9 turn around. We have to go in a different direction
 10 and we can't, we have to remember that the world court,
 11 which is part of the United Nations ruled, I was in the
 12 Hague in 1995, listening to the countries of the world
 13 all speak out against these weapons of mass destruction
 14 and then the court actually ruled in July of, that was
 15 '95 -- '96 that nuclear weapons are illegal. So I
 16 don't even know why we are talking about these things.
 17 I mean, it is very, very regressive. If someone like
 18 Mordecai Venunu can be in jail for 18 years talking
 19 about the secrecy -- here is the other thing about
 20 nuclear weapons.

87/04.01

88/01.01

21 MR. BROWN: One minute left.

22 Ms. JOHNSON: One minute left. Nuclear
 23 weapons make democracy impossible. That is what
 24 Mordecai was talking about. We can't have a
 25 democracy. There was someone else who referred to even

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1 using correct language. We can't have a democracy
 2 because we know as the previous speaker said, those
 3 weapons are what threatens the whole planet and that is
 4 no future for anyone. So I think what I am just asking
 5 is that everyone look in their hearts, we all have a
 6 family we care about and we have to care about the
 7 future and the planet earth and we know that this will
 8 not happen and one final thing, I want to say yes to
 9 life, love and laughter and no to war. At all of these
 10 hearings, Father Bill came out and this is Father Bill
 11 who would be with us if he could holding up his, his
 12 belief in life and it is really quite, it is really
 13 quite simple, if someone as simple as myself can
 14 understand that we do not have a future unless we
 15 change this and go in a different direction.

16 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Dean Coons and Valerie
 17 George is next.

18 MR. COONS: My name is Dean Coons. And I
 19 don't have a written statement but I will make it
 20 short. I came because -- well, I'll identify myself a
 21 little more. I live in Lafayette. I worked for 15
 22 years in Pleasanton before I retired. Next month I
 23 celebrate my 50-year membership in the American
 24 Chemical Society. I am a chemist and I know many of
 25 the scientific community that works at the Lab through

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1 American Chemical Society Association.

2 I thought that I probably could bring one
3 perspective to this meeting that could not be brought
4 by any other person in the room. I was wrong. A
5 couple of people who have spoken before have had
6 similar experiences and I agree with them entirely.

7 In 1948 I worked as a lab technician for the
8 Atomic Energy Commission at one of the national labs on
9 the university campus where I was going to school.
10 That was five years after the -- or only three years
11 after the dropping of the Hiroshima bomb. The people I
12 worked with were the people who refined the uranium
13 that went into the Hiroshima bomb. It was done on our
14 campus. It was then purified further and activated, so
15 to speak, at Oak Ridge; but, the original uranium that
16 went into the bomb was refined and what at what was
17 essentially a metallurgical lab that I worked at.

18 I have been an advocate of atomic energy from
19 the day I worked for them. I still think atomic energy
20 is useful and needs to be developed and needs to be
21 used, so I want to relate to you that perhaps there is
22 a bit of a knee jerk reaction in a non-scientific
23 community to the dangers of atomic energy and I was
24 exposed to radiation -- that was back in the days when
25 the Department of Energy didn't even exist. It was the

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1 Atomic Energy Commission, and believe me, the decisions
2 about atomic energy, I think, were better handled when
3 the scientific community was making the decisions
4 rather than the politicians.

5 I was exposed to radiation, accidentally; but,
6 you know, that all happened before I was 21 and by the
7 time I was 40 I had sired six children. They were all
8 perfect. No deformities. I have no fear of properly
9 handled atomic -- or nuclear and rare substances --

10 MR. BROWN: One minute left.

11 MR. COONS: All right. However, I think you
12 will find almost all of us who worked in those early
13 days with what was essentially nuclear research, my
14 project was to find help in finding a shielding
15 material for the atomic reactor that went into a
16 nuclear submarine. It could not be utilized in the
17 submarine until they found the proper shielding
18 material. It was eventually found and the development
19 became a reality. My team was not the one whose
20 project was chosen, however; Oak Ridge won out in that
21 battle.

22 I think you will find all of us who worked in
23 this in the early days are very, very, very antinuclear
24 weapon people. It is a miscarriage of the use of
25 nuclear science, it is definitely not the way to go.

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1 It should never be used. I respect the Lab. As a
2 taxpayer I will very much support an investment of my
3 tax money into the activities of the Livermore Lab as
4 long as they are not connected with any kind of nuclear
5 weapon.

6 MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. Valerie George.
7 Is Valerie George here? Okay.

8 We are actually within about 20 minutes of the
9 next meeting starting and we are going to have to take
10 a break until that meeting starts. We still have a
11 number of people signed up to speak for this session
12 and I guess, you know, what I would like to try and do,
13 I know people have been here a long time, I don't know
14 if we can work out any accommodation, but maybe we can
15 ask -- let me just --

16 (Discussion off the record)

17 MR. BROWN: If I can ask those people who
18 signed up to speak, we are going to take a break here,
19 but those who are still here who have signed up to
20 speak, if you can come up front, let me see if we can
21 work something out to try -- dinner is a good idea but
22 I want to find out what time constraints people have.
23 So the proposal is that those who signed up to speak in
24 the afternoon session and haven't spoken yet will have
25 precedence for the evening session. So you all would

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1 go first; but, there may be some people who can't wait
2 until that time and so if you are really under some
3 time constraints, why don't you come up and we'll see
4 what we can work out. Anyway. Sorry. We have to
5 adjourn this session and we will be starting again, I
6 guess, around 6:00 o'clock.

7 MR. GRIM: When we restart I will speed up my
8 presentation as best I can. Okay?

9 MR. BROWN: So again, if you have any
10 questions about the order and so on, come on up and we
11 will adjourn this meeting, then. Thanks very much for
12 your attendance.

13 (Whereupon the afternoon proceedings were
14 concluded at 5:40 p.m.)

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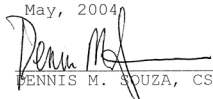
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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2) ss.
3 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA)
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9

10 I hereby certify that the public hearing
11 was taken at the time and place therein named; that the
12 comments of the said speakers was reported by me, a
13 duly Certified Shorthand Reporter and disinterested
14 person, and was thereafter transcribed into typewriting
15 under my direction.
16
17

18 WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
19 hereunto subscribed my
20 hand this 14th day of
21 May, 2004
22 
23 DENNIS M. SOUZA, CSR No. 3893
24
25

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